The constant drop of water
Wears away the stone;
The constant bite of Towser
Masticates the bone;
The constant coaxing lover
Carries off the maid,
And the constant advertiser
Always gets the trade.

Victoria Daily Times.

Have You a
LUNG PROTECTOR
If not
C. E. JONES,
36 Gov. St. Always open.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893. NO. 28.

Important Notice

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has always been a rule with us to make a special sale at this time of the year, to clear out our stock before getting in our Spring and Summer Goods, thus always having clean goods for our customers; and we propose as this is our first sale of the kind in this city, to make it one long to be remembered. Our extra discount will be so large that it will pay to purchase though the goods are not required for a year to come. From time to time during the coming weeks we will announce the different lines of goods to be placed at a regular discount, and we wish all to understand that we will do exactly as we say. Those who have had former dealings with us already know that our regular prices are as low and lower than others, and in addition to this we offer for the next two weeks our entire stock of **Silverware and Clocks at a reduction of 30 per cent.**, regardless of cost. Our principle is to sell rather than to carry over, and it goes as we say. Notice will be given before this line is closed and another begun. Look for interesting information in this particular space for the next few weeks to come.

Challoner & Mitchell,

JEWELLERS,

47 Government St., Next door to Kerr & Begg's.

The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED,

Capital, - $1.500,000.

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ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED LIABILITY,

Managers and Agents,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

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The Mammoth Pittsburg Lamp. This is the only satisfactory Lamp in the market.

For Hotels, Stores, Etc., its lighting propensities are unsurpassed.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

TROUT LAKE CITY

WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE will be placed on the market shortly. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the Spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lke, runs through this Townsite. The first 100 Lots will be sold for $200 for corners, $150 inside.

For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.

Or to HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

NYMPHE TO THE RESCUE.

Minister Gosling's Son Ill-treated by a Gang of Bloodthirsty Guatemalans.

Cruiser Nymphe's Commander Demands and Obtains Instant Apology.

Conviction of a Homestead Poisoner. Four Negroes Lynched for Murder.

SAN DIEGO, Cala., Feb. 2.—Advices were received by the Pacific Mail steamship San Juan of the trouble at the city of Guatemala between the natives and the British minister. The San Juan was at the port of San Jose de Guatemala for only two hours on January 22nd. Nothing was known of the trouble by the steamer's officers until after her arrival at that port, and only disjointed accounts of the affair could be obtained. The British cruiser Nymphe was at San Jose on that date, and her officers visited the San Juan, leaving and receiving letters. From them it was learned that Minister Gosling's eldest son, a boy about 14 years old, was visiting on the coffee plantation of an Englishman named Harris, who is very unpopular among the natives of his district, and who, on several occasions has had serious trouble. Harris and young Gosling visited at San Geronimo on the night of December 24th, and in the darkness they were attacked by some natives, who attempted to kill Harris. In the melee young Gosling was knocked down and in self-defence shot his antagonist. The latter soon died. The boy was dangerously hurt, but he and his companion escaped. Subsequently the boy was arrested for murder and placed in jail, from which, at his father's urgent request, he was allowed to be removed to the British legation, where his wounds were dressed. The relatives of the dead native were furious and prevailed upon a mob, which included several naval officers, to accompany them to the minister's house, where they attempted to force their way in and capture the boy. Minister Gosling and his servants were able, however, to keep them at bay.

A telegram was sent to the commanders of the British cruisers Melpomene and Nymphe, then stationed at Acapulco, and in three days the Nymphe was in the harbor of San Jose. Her commander, after a short interview, demanded an apology for insult to the flag, threatening to blockade the port. According to one informant, he notified the Guatemala government that a claim for £40,000 indemnity would be entered for the injuries to the minister's son. He also wired dispatches in English to the commanders of the Warspite and Melpomene at Acapulco, asking for their co-operation. It is alleged that the Guatemalan authorities learned the contents of these dispatches and at once tendered the required apology, at the same time quelling all trouble. By the 22d the matter had been temporarily ended and the commander of the Mymphe has returned with Minister Gosling and son to the vessel. The Nymphe was to leave on the 26th for Acapulco, but it could not be learned whether or not Minister Gosling intended to leave Guatemala.

Judge Lynch at Work.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—Four negroes, named Brown, Branch, John, son and Ellerson, were lynched yesterday at Richland's court house, for the murder of two white men named Radcliffe, merchants, on Monday night. Other negroes are suspected of complicity and excitement prevails.

Convicted of Poisoning.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—Robt. F. Beatty was convicted this morning of poisoning non-union men at Homestead. The jury was only out 15 minutes.

HIS MONEY OUTLASTED HIM.

An Aged Colored Man Dies From Exposure and Self-Neglect.

A. J. Bennett, a colored man, aged 70 years, died at Saanich yesterday morning. The storm was evidently responsible for hastening his end, for he was found in his cabin a couple of days ago with both of his feet frozen and in an emaciated condition. Doctors Hall and Leitch attended him, but it was impossible to do much for him. He was removed to the house of a friend, where he died. Bennett's case is a peculiar one. He formerly owned a ranch at Saanich, but sold it, paid off his debts and bought a little place near Saanich. Here he lived. He always feared that he would outlast his money and would become a public charge. Consequently he deprived himself of almost every necessity and ran himself down very low. He was taken sick, but by good care on the part of friends he recovered. He returned to his home. His absence from accustomed places early this week was noted, and a call paid to his house. He was found as stated.

His money outlasted him. He had $600 left in the bank. No relatives survive him.

The funeral will take place Sunday from Lockhart's undertaking parlors.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Announcements at the Conservative Caucus —Gen. Herbert's Report

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—In his annual report Major-General Herbert, commander of the militia, describes the military defences of Canada as useless and criticises the militia from the headquarters staff at Ottawa to the lowest rank. He urges reorganization of the staff with executive authority centralized in his own person, and adds that until this is done there will continue to exist in Canada conditions of military impotence for the defense of her territory side by side with an outward semblance of a military body. He also criticises the arms and equipment in scathing terms. He says they are worn out and worthless and suggests that many pieces of military equipment be sold for scrap iron.

The ministerialists had a caucus yesterday, at which Col. Tisdale presided. Dalton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien were absent. Sir John Thompson in his speech announced that the Government had decided to refer the Manitoba school question to the Supreme Court of Canada for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Governor-in-Council really had the power under the B.N.A. Act, to take action on the petitions presented. It was possible, the appeal would be carried to the Judicial Committee. It was better, in his judgment, to adopt this certain course now than find out that action was illegal. The sentiment of the caucus appeared to be with Sir John Thompson. Mr. Foster thoroughly reviewed tariff questions and said the Government was determined to lop the mouldering branches away, but urged the party not to expect too radical changes this session. Certain proposals would be brought down, but the revisory measure would not be passed until next year.

The Conservative majority yesterday voted down Mr. Mulock's resolution removing the duty on binder twine.

Mr. Lepine, of Montreal East, introduced a bill making an eight-hour day on Dominion public works. Mr. Taylor moved to prohibit the importation of adulterated lard. The subject was not disposed of when the House rose. Mr. Davin has introduced a bill to stop the privilege enjoyed by Canadian millers of grinding wheat in bond.

The bill amending the Superannuation Act is to fix the deduction from the salaries of civil servants appointed after the passage of the measure at three and a half per cent. The present deduction is two per cent.

Mr. Christie, the prominent lawyer, is dead.

Mr. Charlton has introduced a bill to repeal the Franchise act and provide for the use of provincial voters' lists in Dominion elections.

The Minister of Public Works, in reply to Mr. Prior's question, said a good quarantine station would be in working order at William's Head in time for next summer's travel.

GENEROUS RESPONSES.

Clothing, Provisions and Fuel for the Poor Families of the City.

No sooner had an appeal for the needy appeared in the papers than the hearts of Victorians were opened, and clothing, money, provisions, fuel and bedding kept pouring in all day to the residences of the ladies, 248 Yates street and 197 Johnson street, who have undertaken the good work of distribution.

Among the first was Mrs. Frank Barnard, who not only contributed clothes, meat and groceries, but has placed at Mrs. Kent's disposal a sleigh for the next two days, thereby greatly facilitating the work. Mr. W. H. Mason, secretary of the Benevolent Society, writes: "Do not hesitate to call on us for all you require." Mr. James Dunsmuir has most generously offered to supply coal to any family whose address is left by the ladies who are acting. Mrs. H. Kent and Mrs. McMillan would be pleased if the names of needy people are sent to them.

Appended is the list of those who have already responded: Miss Smith, clothing; Mrs. Rankin, underclothing and quilt; B. Williams & Co., six quilts; Mrs. D. W. Higgins, clothes and quilt; Mrs. Belyea, clothing; Mrs. Carne, clothing; Mrs. W. Parker, quilt; B.C. Benevolent Society, stockings and wood so far; Misses Wilson, clothing; Major Dupont, stove; Miss Dupont, clothing and quilt; Mrs. F. W. Foster, clothing; A friend, pair of blankets; Mrs. Earle, clothing; Dr. Lewis Hall, clothing, butter and flour; Mrs. Barnard, clothing, groceries and meat; James Dunsmuir, coal.

Cash has been received from the following:

Mrs. Crane	$ 2 00
Mrs. Waitt	2 50
Miss Waitt	1 00
Miss Spooner	1 00
Robert Ward	10 00
Mrs. Storey	3 00
Misses Storey	3 00
A Friend	1 00
Mrs. Astrico	2 00
Baroness Macdonald	25 00
Rout Harvey	2 00
E. C. Johnson (Market)	3 00
Mr. Steers	1 00
Miss Dupont	1 00
	$56 50

PATRIOTS IN BONDAGE.

Two Men Who Tried to Overturn the Government of Mexico by Force of Arms.

An Auto-da-fe in Texas—California Supreme Court Judge Appointed.

On the Rocks at Fort Bragg—Terrible Railway Collision, But Nobody Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 3.—Two of the most desperate men engaged in the recent revolutionary border movements against Mexico, were brought here today and lodged in the county jail. The prisoners are Benavides and Captain Cecilio Echaurria. They were brought to this city by Sheriff Sheley of Starr county, and the deputy U. S. marshal. Benavides is 50 years of age, and was formerly a wealthy ranchman of Starr county. Captain Echaurria is only 23. Despite the gloomy prospects before him, Capt. Echauarria is not at all down-cast. When a correspondent visited his cell the revolutionist was playing a Mexican harp and seemed to enjoy the music and the surroundings. He stated that if he must die for the patriotic cause in which his services were enlisted, he would meet his fate bravely. He refused to make any statement further than to admit his guilt as charged. Extradition proceedings in his case and also in those of Benavides and Gonzales will commence at once before United States Commissioner Price.

A Steamer Badly Battered.

FORT BRAGG, Cala., Feb. 2.—The steamer Caspar pulled herself off the rocks about 10 o'clock last night. She is on her way to San Francisco in tow of the steamer Noyo. She is leaking badly and has all her pumps working. She also has four extra pumps aboard besides her own, and has four feet of water in her hold. The Caspar has about 6000 ties aboard. While she was on the rocks she broke her propeller and damaged her rudder.

Collision and Explosion.

STRIKERS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A rear end collision and an explosion of two carloads of powder occurred on the Lake Shore Railway near here this morning and resulted in considerable damage to property. Three cars and a caboose were blown to atoms. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. Owing to a snow storm at the time the trainmen failed to see the flagman.

A California Appointment.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3.—Gov. Markham has appointed Judge W. F. Fitzgerald, formerly of Los Angeles, now of San Francisco, to the vacancy in the supreme court caused by the death of Judge Sharpstin. Fitzgerald is an old friend of the Governor and made the speech placing him in nomination two years and a half ago. He has accepted the appointment.

Miraculous Collision.

LONDONVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 3.—A fast eastbound limited on the Fort Wayne road ran into the westbound freight here early this morning, while going at a high rate of speed. Both engines were torn to pieces, but miraculous as it may seem there was no loss of life. One engineer was badly hurt and the firemen of both trains were injured.

A Mine Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—A disaster has occurred at Port Royal, near West Newton. An explosion took place in the pits of the Royal Coal and Coke Company, and several were killed and many wounded.

Bank Failure.

LITTLE ROCK Ark. Feb. 3.—The First National bank closed its doors today; liabilities over $500,000.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

More Snow—Distressed Poor—Coal Shortage —Weather Prospects.

It continued to snow all last night, and many people have given up all hope of ever seeing the sun again. Some people go farther, and say there never was any sun. The hopeless people should hold out a little longer. The sun has 30,000,000 years yet to burn before it will have to telephone down town for a few sacks of coal.

The gentle chinook, "almost certain of appearing immediately after the snow," has not yet reached Victoria. It is probably frozen up somewhere. The plumbers and coal men are very happy. Their pleasure knows no bounds. It might be well to remind the rising generation that every millionaire of any importance made his first start by shoveling snow off sidewalks. There is an opportunity to become opulent here without even changing occupations. It wouldn't be surprising if somebody got a corner on the business.

On Monday just 5100 people were positive that when the moon got full on Tuesday night she would switch the wind to the south.

The usual excuses about "Vancouver's got it worse than this" are heard right along.

The steamer Islander did not venture away from her moorings last night or this morning, but left at 12 o'clock today. Her sailing hour in future must be subject to the contingency of the storm growing worse. The steamer City of Kingston was also forced to hold over last night, and will sail at 6 o'clock this evening. This is about the first instance of the City of Kingston being detained by the weather.

A number of narrow escapes have been reported on account of men driving sleighs without bells. One gentleman was struck by a horse yesterday afternoon on Government street and only saved himself by catching hold of the shaft.

It would have been difficult to picture a more dreary scene than that presented by the deserted streets during the storm last night. The bitter north wind lifted the snow from the ground and carried it in blinding clouds through the air, and this, united to the heavy fall of fresh snow, obscured the vision and limited its extent to the distance of about two blocks. Not a soul could be discerned on most of the thoroughfares, and where footpassengers were to be observed they staggered about as if drunk and toiled laboriously among the deep drifts. All who could, remained at home.

Much of the hard work done by the shovellers about the city yesterday was completely obliterated by last night's tempest. Pathways three feet deep, which were cut yesterday, were found filled level this morning.

Even eastern Canadians admit that the present wintry spell is almost as good as anything they have experienced "back home."

The business done during the past three days in long rubber boots has very much pleased the trade, and caused some amiuation in that line of business.

James Bay by the bridge, with the small yachts frozen tightly at their moorings, deep gray snow covering the ice, and here and there a big gull standing on one leg digesting his breakfast, was worthy of any Kodakist's attention this morning.

The street railway company's snow plough was out again to-day clearing the track. The rails all over the city are covered with hard packed snow that strongly adheres.

The wind veered several points to westward early this morning, and blew freshly. A few points more would bring a breeze capable of working a magical transformation in the appearance of the local surroundings.

A snowdrift at the south end of James Bay bridge mensured exactly four feet three inches deep to-day.

The indications this afternoon, according to a number of meteorologists, were more snow with a rising temperature. The barometer shows an upward tendency.

Several roof slides startled pedestrians in various parts of the city today. The warmer weather is causing the snow to relax its grip on the shingles. These slides are accompanied by considerable danger as wet snow in bulk can give a very hard slap.

The four milkmen whose ranches are situated near Mt. Tolmie and Cedar Hill, had a rough time getting to town this morning, and accordingly milkless coffee washed down a number of Victorians' breakfasts. Broken shafts, whiffletrees and sleigh runners are scattered along the road between Victoria and Mt. Tolmie. Mr. J. H. Brownlee, after a good deal of hard work succeeded in bringing the mail to town.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE GUN.

THE JEWELLED TROPHIES.

The two trophies sent from Tacoma to be competed for at the annual tournament of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, are on view at Kingham & Minor's jewellery store. The medal presented by the old Morning Globe of Tacoma is an exceptionally handsome one, and is valued at $5000. It is for the live bird championship of the northwest and has to be won three times. It is now held by Denham, of Tacoma. The large shield is surmounted by a star, in which there are six diamonds. On either side are two perfect double-barrelled guns of gold and silver, and at the bottom is a dog in the act of pointing. In the centre of the shield are two enamelled pheasants and the monogram of the S. A. N. W. On the ribbon surrounding the shield is the name of the Morning Globe, set in chip diamonds.

The Multnomah medal is also a very handsome one. It is for the individual championship and remains the property of the association. Eberly, of Tacoma, is the present holder of it. The shield is surmounted by a gun, rod and elk's head, and in the centre is a sportsman, traps and birds. These, with the prizes to be offered at the annual tournament to be held in this city, should certainly bring sportsmen from all over the northwest.

THE KENNEL.

BENCH SHOW DATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Pacific Kennel Club, held here this evening, the report of the committee which has been arranging a circuit was accepted. Bench shows will be held as follows: San Francisco, from the 3rd to the 6th of May; Los Angeles, about the 25th of April; Seattle and Denver, time not yet set. The committee has been in correspondence with Judges Mortimer, Raper and Davidson, one of whom has been engaged to judge the shows. The prospect for 1893 is unusually good, and from 400 to 500 dogs will be shown in each place.

Westminster Paragraphs.

Ben Eickhoff, aged 25, fell into the Fraser river while attempting to cross the ice on skates. Eickhoff had two companions with him. By means of long poles which the party carried young Eickhoff was rescued.

Schilling's minstrels had an unpleasant experience at the Royal city on Tuesday evening. The Fraser was frozen, and they crossed the river on foot to catch the Westminster Southern train for the Sound. As they landed on the south side of the river the train pulled out. With a keen wind blowing in their faces and a temperature of twelve degrees below freezing they had to retrace their steps, dragging their "traps" along the ice on sleighs. There were soft spots on the ice and two of the company fell in, but were soon dragged out.

The Delta Agricultural Association intend holding a stallion exhibition at Ladner's Landing this spring.

A coal famine is imminent and dealers have raised the price $2 per ton.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

HAWAII'S HAUGHTY QUEEN.

Liliuokalani Displays Considerable Temper and Some Jewellery.

But the Rotten Monarchical System Must Go in Free and Enlightened Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The cause which led to the recent revolution in the Hawaiian Islands is given in the Honolulu Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser of January 14, which says in its editorial columns: "The business community is entitled to a vote in the management of affairs, and it has the power to make its rights respected. The appointment of cabinets which are an affront to the commercial interests of the whole country may bring a momentary success, but not one which can last. It is unfortunate for the sovereign that her advisers should lead her into a course which must hasten the downfall of the Hawaiian monarchy."

In regard to the dismissal of the old cabinet and the appointment of the new one, at whose hands Queen Liliuokalani expected to obtain support for her new constitution, it continues—"The hopes that were entertained that in spite of the disgraceful way in which the late cabinet was removed, one fairly suitable would be appointed in its place have been grievously disappointed, and a ministry has been commissioned which does not possess, because it does not deserve, the respect of any portion of the community. The late cabinet was removed, everyone knows, by a combination of opium smugglers, disappointed office-seekers, intriguing office-holders and haole haters, aided by the powerful influence of the court and the police department and the free use of bribery. The Queen has persistently interfered in politics and has not been checked. She has set her will against that of the legislature, and has carried it through.

"Such a condition of affairs is one of suppressed revolution."

In the same paper, under date of January 16, a history of the coup d'etat is given. Three days before the blow was struck the members of the Cabinet were informed of it, and one of them consulted a number of the prominent citizens. They advised the Cabinet to refuse to sign the new constitution and to decline to resign. The prorogation passed off quietly enough until in the afternoon when the Hui Kalaima marched over to the palace and presented the new constitution to the Queen with the petition that it be promulgated among the people. This move had been prearranged, and the member for Lahiana, William White, had been actively working it up. A large crowd of natives had gathered round the palace gates and in the grounds besides near the Government building and elsewhere in the neighborhood.

The Queen retired to the Blue Room and summoned the ministers. They found her seated at a table, wearing a sparkling coronet of diamonds. She at once presented them with the draft of the new constitution, demanded their signatures and declared her intention to promulgate it at once. All the cabinet attempted to dissuade her from her revolutionary course, but without success. Bringing her clenched hand down upon the table Queen Liliuokalani said: "Gentlemen, I do not wish to hear any more advice. I intend to promulgate this constitution, and to do it now."

She then told the cabinet that unless they abandoned their resistance at once she would go out upon the steps of the palace and tell the excited crowd that she wished to give them a new constitution, but was prevented by her ministers, who were inside the palace with her.

The ministers, knowing what the threat meant, fled for their lives. They then sent to the citizens to know what support the cabinet would have in its resistance. A meeting, irrespective of politics, was hurriedly called at the house of Hon. W. O. Smith. All those gathered together, tradesmen, lawyers, mechanics and merchants, were of but one opinion, and it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, that it was the duty of every good citizen to resist the revolutionary encroachments of the Queen. A message to this effect was dispatched to the cabinet. The ministers then revisited the palace, not without apprehensions for their personal safety, and attempted to induce her to retrace the steps she had already taken. While her troops stood drawn up waiting for the word of command, the Queen hesitated and hesitated, and the conference lasted for a long time. She could not be induced to give up her project, but finally consented with bitter reluctance to a temporary postponement of the premeditated coup.

The Queen was a very angry woman when at 4 p.m. Saturday she returned to the throne room, where were assembled most of the native members of the legislature, the cabinet, the governor of Oahu, the young princes, Chief Justice Judd and many others. She ascended the dais and spoke as follows: "I have listened to the thousands of voices of my people that have come to me, and I am prepared to grant their request. The present constitution is full of defects, as the chief justice here will testify, since many questions regarding it have come up before him for settlement. It is so faulty that I think a new one should be granted. I have prepared one in which the rights of all have been rendered—a constitution suited to the wishes of the people. I was ready and expected to proclaim the new constitution to-day, as a suitable occasion for it, and thus satisfy the wishes of my dear people. But, with deep regret, I say that I have met with obstacles that prevent it. Return to your homes peaceably and quietly, and continue to look towards me and I will look towards you. Keep me ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone the granting of the constitution for a few days. I must confer with my cabinet. When, after you return home you may see it receive it graciously. You have my love and with sorrow I now dismiss you."

Mr. White, replying, thanked the Queen, and assured her that the people would wait patiently, to which the Queen responded with thanks and left the throne room. Mr. Kaunamano began calling for the lives of the members of the cabinet, and said that he thirsted for blood, but was suppressed. A few minutes later the Queen appeared upon an upper balcony and told the crowd that through the perfidy of her ministry she was unable to give them the constitution at present, but promised to procure it for them at the earliest opportunity. The crowd responded to this address by giving three cheers for the Queen. Representative White then began to address the crowd from the steps of the palace. He told the crowd that the Queen and cabinet had betrayed them, and that instead of going home peaceably they should "go into the palace and kill and bury her." In spite of all attempts to check him, he declared that he would never close his mouth until the new constitution was granted. He finally yielded to the expostulations of Col. Boyd, and the crowd dispersed.

News was brought to the citizens down town that the attempt to carry the revolution through had for the moment failed. The meeting, however, appreciating the fact that the trouble had but just begun, did not disperse, but continued the consideration of the emergency. A committee of public safety was formed, to which the further consideration of the situation was delegated. On January 17 a mass meeting was called by the committee of public safety. Every class was represented and the meeting was intensely enthusiastic, and the speakers were applauded to the echo. Speeches were made by W. C. Wilder, H. Thurston, H. F. Glade, H. P. Baldwin and many others. They all justified their action as necessary for the preservation of liberty and order, and Mr. Wilder read resolutions recommended by the committee of public safety denouncing the action of the Queen, ratifying and endorsing the actions of the committee and authorizing it to devise ways and means for the preservation of law and order. They were passed by a unanimous vote, and the meeting broke up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Dr. Mott Smith, Hawaiian representative in Washington, this afternoon was shown a copy of a dispatch from Chicago containing the statement of John M. Cleghorn, claiming to be the uncle of Princess Kaiulalia, heiress apparent to the Hawaiian throne, who is en route to Washington 48 hours in advance of the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii, for the purpose of asking President Harrison to establish a protectorate over Hawaii, with Princess Kaiulalia as Queen. Dr. Smith said: "Mr. Cleghorn may be what he asserts himself to be—uncle of the Princess—but I never heard of him. I have known A. S. Cleghorn, the Princess's father, for many years, and I rather think if there had been such a brother as John M. I should have been made aware of it."

LONDON, Feb. 3.—M. Varginy, Minister in Hawaii in the time of Kalakaua, writes of the present trouble to the Times that the baneful effects of the McKinley tariff are mainly responsible for the desire of Hawaii to be annexed to America. He recalls the refusal of the United States to join the Anglo-French protocol of 1849 to uphold the autonomy of the Hawaiian Islands, although the Washington government at that time declared solemnly that it would always respect their independence. In view of this declaration Varginy thinks the islands will not be annexed.

The Hawaiian charge d'affairs has received no dispatches from Hawaii by way of New Zealand, although the Alameda arrived at Auckland from Honolulu, and is of the opinion that the Queen changed her mind about the appeal to Great Britain and sent a statement to Washington City, which will arrive on the next steamer at San Francisco.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Mr. McLean last night asked whether the Canadian Government had pressed upon the Imperial authorities the vital interest Canada had in the maintenance of the political independence of the Hawaiian Islands, now in a state of revolution, and which formed a section in the British cable system, and for the annexation of which islands a motion was now pending before the United States Senate.

Sir John Thompson replied that communication had passed between the British and Canadian authorities in recent years in regard to the importance of the Hawaiian Islands as a possible station in connection with telegraphic service and Canadian interests, which involved the independence of their country. Respecting the recent movement there, no correspondence had passed between the Canadian and Her Majesty's Government, partly because, as he had reason to understand, Her Majesty's Government is alive to the importance of the matter, as regards the Canadian and other interests of the Empire in these islands.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Hawaiian commission to the United States, comprising Messrs. Thurston, Castle, Carter, Marsden and Wilder arrived at 11:30 and shortly after left for Washington on the Keystone express.

Cutter Commanders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Captain Hooper yesterday changed his flag from the revenue cutter Thos. Corwin, which he has commanded for 15 years, to the revenue cutter Richard Rush. It is expected that the Rush will go north again this year to patrol the Behring Sea and look out for seal poachers. Capt. Munger, formerly of the revenue cutter Galveston, at Galveston, Texas, yesterday took command of the Corwin.

Two Thousand Taken Out.

Nearly 2000 books were loaned from the public library in January. Gentlemen took out 150 more than ladies.

Blue, white and gray enamelled iron ware at Weiler Bros.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 72 Government street.

HOME FOR DESTITUTES.

Provisions of the Bill Introduced in the Assembly Yesterday.

One of the bills introduced in the Legislative Assembly yesterday provides for the establishment and maintenance of a "Provincial Destitutes' Home." It gives authority to the Lieut.-Governor-in Council to establish and maintain the Home and make such purchases of land for this purpose as may be required, also to make rules and regulations for its conduct, and to appoint a superintendent and other officers. All property granted or acquired for the purposes of the Home is to be vested in the Crown for the use of the institution. The conditions of admission are as follows, Chinese and Indians being barred:

1. The applicant must have been a bona fide resident of the province for a period of at least seven years immediately preceding the time of application for admission.

2. Destitute or possessed of means insufficient to obtain the necessaries of life;

3. Unable to maintain himself by his own exertions, by reason of chronic illness, debility, or other continuing physical inability; and,

4. Not legally entitled to be maintained by any other person who, residing in the province, is able to maintain such person.

Application for admission is to be made to the Provincial Secretary, accompanied by affidavits or solemn declarations made in certain forms and ways specified in schedules to the act. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is given discretion to admit applicants to the Home whose cases do not come strictly within the conditions specified, provided that no habitual drunkard, lunatic, idiot, or person afflicted with loathsome or contagious disease be admitted. Any applicant for admission who is possessed of money or property, or any inmate who becomes possessed of money or property may be required to hand over his possessions to the crown for the use of the institution.

The corporations of municipalities are made liable for the support and maintenance of destitute or partially destitute persons who have resided within those municipalities for six months of the year immediately preceding the time of their becoming destitute. In the case of such becoming inmates of the Home, the Mayor or Reeve is to be notified within 30 days after their admission, and if the corporation intends to dispute its liability for maintenance it must, within 60 days after receiving the notification, give 30 days' notice of its intention. The dispute is to be settled by the county court judge, from whom an appeal lies, as to matters of law only, to a divisional court on a case stated. If there is no dispute, or if the dispute is decided against the municipality, then the latter is to be assessed for the maintenance of the person or persons admitted. The charge for each inmate is to be the average cost of keeping the inmates of the Home. The Provincial Secretary is to send a statement at the end of each year to each municipality interested, showing the amount due for maintenance of persons from that municipality. It is provided that from the day of mailing this statement the amount specified shall become a debt due from the particular municipality to Her Majesty, and shall bear interest at seven per cent. per annum until satisfied; and the said debt and interest shall, until fully paid, constitute a charge upon all the revenues of the said municipality from whatever source arising. The Superintendent of Provincial Police is made Inspector of the Home, with all powers for auditing, examining records, etc., and penalties are fixed for misconduct. A medical practitioner is to attend the inmates, and may order their removal to a hospital when necessary.

HOSTILE HARRISON.

The Retiring President of the U. S. Wants to Handicap Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. — President Harrison sent to the House to-day a message dealing with the importation of foreign goods into the United States across the Canadian boundary under consular seal. The President discussed at length the treaty obligations which affect the subject, growing out of the provisions of article 29 of the Treaty of Washington, and arrived at the conclusion that article 29 of that treaty had been abrogated, and even if in force there is no law extant to execute it. The law authorizing the sealing of cars in Canada containing foreign merchandise imported from a contiguous country, does not apply to merchandise imported by our own people from countries not contiguous (China and Japan) and carried through Canada for delivery to such others. The President believes that a policy adapted to the new conditions, growing in part out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, should be declared and business placed upon a basis more just to our people and to our transportation companies.

Anglo-American Club.

Owing to a printer's error this rule was omitted from numerous copies of the constitution of the club sent out RULE VI, members (except such as reside outside a radius of ten miles from the club house in the city of Victoria) shall be considered town members and shall be requested to pay in addition to any entrance fee the sum of six dollars quarterly in advance. The first 200 applicants admitted free of any entrance fee.

Banker's Notice.

You will be happy during 1893 if you buy blank books at Kerr & Begg's bookstore.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Failing further notice the High, Central and Ward Schools will not be re-opened until Monday morning next, at the usual hour. By order of the Board,

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

fe1-4t

Most People Are Lopsided.

Comparatively few persons have both sides of the body of perfectly similar proportions. One leg or one arm is shorter than the other. The two sides of the head are often of unequal size. Few persons have ears of an equal size and symmetrically placed. The size and position of the eyes vary. In the mouth and throat also we find inequality, and the cartilage separating the two nasal cavities is oftener deflected than vertical. Those who have observed the effects of school life on bodily development must have noticed the influence of habitual posture on the symmetry and habit of the body. There is a tendency among school children, says the Youth's Companion, and especially among school girls, to assume habitual postures both in sitting and standing. The habit of throwing all the weight of the body on one leg produces a corresponding throwing of the upper part of the body toward the opposite side in order to establish the necessary equilibrium. This tends of course to curve the spinal column, on which the upper part of the body is supported. In this position the body and all the internal organs are thrown out of their normal vertical position, and the force of gravity still further exaggerates this result. Thus the muscles of the neck are unevenly exercised in the unconscious balancing of the head upon the vertebral column. Even the muscles of the face tend to become unevenly contracted, and this, in time, develops a noncondition of symmetry of the face. The growing age is more subject than any other to such influences, but every age is directly and powerfully influenced by any occupation or habit which tends to the exclusive use of certain muscles or to the habitual taking of a certain posture.

A Mayor Elects Himself.

A remarkable scene occurred at a recent meeting of the Bewdley, England, town council, which was held for the purpose of electing a mayor for the ensuing twelve months. The retiring mayor (Mr. Kitching) was proposed for re-election, and one Mr. Crump was also proposed. There were eight votes for each candidate, the mayor recording his vote for himself. Then the mayor (who had persisted in presiding at the election in defiance of a vigorous protest from the friends of his opponent) proceeded to record a casting vote in his favor, and declared himself to be duly elected.

Only Four, But He Crossed the Ocean Alone.

A tiny immigrant from Gotha, with a tag on his little jacket telling all whom it might concern that he was Huldrich Millet, 4 years old, bound to the home of his father, Julius, foreman in the meerschaum factory at 213 East 32nd street, landed at Ellis Island on Wednesday from the steamship Saale. He made the journey from Gotha, Germany, alone. His father called and took him away. He left New York last year with his mother, who returned to Gotha to win back lost health. She did not improve at her old home, and as her husband wanted the little boy, she sent him over, being too ill to accompany him herself. —N.Y. World.

England's Largest Asylum.

The largest lunatic asylum in England is at Prestwich, where the Lancashire County asylum has over 2,800 patients. Colney Hatch, in the parish of Friern Barnet, in Middlesex, six miles north from London, will accommodate 2,250 patients.

The Highest Inhabited Town.

The highest place in the world regularly inhabited is the Buddhist town of Haine, in Thibet, which is 16,000 feet above sea level. The highest inhabited place in the Americas is at Galera, Peru, 15,635 feet above sea level.

Tanning by Electricity.

A new process of tanning by electricity is stated to be used on the skins of the stray dogs gathered into the Pais pound. The skins are claimed to be transformed into leather in a much shorter time by electricity than by the ordinary tanner's method.

Mrs. Elizabeth Messer
Baltimore, Md.

Rescued from Death

All Said She Could Not Live a Month

Now Alive and Well—Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I must praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is wonderful medicine. I suffered 10 years with

Neuralgia and Dyspepsia

and **fainting spells.** Sometimes I would be almost stiff with cold perspiration. I spent a great deal of money for medical attendance, but I did not get any benefit until my daughter told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I began to take it. I weighed less than 100 lbs. and was

A Picture of Misery

Every one who saw me thought I could not live another month. But I began to improve at once after beginning with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have gradually gained until I am now **perfectly cured.** I eat well, sleep well, and am **in perfect health.** I owe all to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Instead of being dead now, I am alive and **weigh 142 lbs.**" MRS. ELIZABETH MESSER, 19 East Barney Street, Baltimore, Md.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

IMPERIAL Cream Tartar BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 87 Third street Victor a

MEDICAL.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE.

Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded

BEFORE AFTER

IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and Insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH, Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.

SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists, Corner of Yates and Douglas streets, an29 Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TEST—Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by Before. After. LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. june10-1y

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. june7 1y

BIG G TRADE MARK CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CUBB'S COUGH CURE (ANTISEPTIC) CUBB'S COUGH CURE

We do not publish testimonials from parties in the Eastern States, but from well known, reliable local parties.

Read the following from people you know:

Rev. Robert R. Maitland, L.L.B., one of the leading clergymen of Vancouver says: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the magical efficacy of your Cubb's Cough Cure in the treatment of cold in the head, throat and chest, and the croup tendency in children. I have recommended it to others after using it myself, feeling free to say it is just the thing to have in the house for such emergencies. I hope it will have a large sale."

Capt. M. Manson, of Victoria, B. C., says: "I took a fearful cold after unusual exposure and found myself tightened up so much that I had great difficulty in even breathing. A torturing cough set in and I was miserable in the extreme. I took four regular doses of Cubb's Cough Cure and the result astonished me. In ONE NIGHT my cough was broken up and my system completely freed from all symptoms of cold. I heartily recommend it to everyone."

THE HYBRYLYNE CO., Victoria, B.C.

☞ Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it.

Wholesale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria B.C., or address THE HYBRYLYNE CO., Victoria, B.C

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING. A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, el4 6meod Agents for B.C.

HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

daw JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold my business to the Saywar Mill and Lumber Co., Limited, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm.

Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

oc23 tf W. P. SAYWARD.

YOU COUGH

Has not yielded to the various remedies you have been taking. It troubles you day and night, breaks your rest and reduces your strength. Now try **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,** before the bronchial tubes become enlarged or the delicate tissues of the lungs sustain fatal injury. As an anodyne and expectorant, this preparation has no equal. It soothes the irritated membrane, promotes expectoration, and induces repose. The worst cough

Can Be Cured

by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Dr. J. G. Gordon, Carrol Co., Va., writes: "I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and pronounce it to be unequaled as a remedy for colds and coughs."

"After the grippe—cough. This was my experience—a hacking, dry cough, with an incessant tickling in the throat, keeping me awake nights, and disturbing the household. I tried a great number of 'cough-cures,' but they gave me only temporary relief. At last I concluded to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had used half a bottle, I had my first all-night sleep. I continued to improve, and now consider myself cured."—A. A. Sherman, Coeymans, N. Y.

By Using

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, many have been saved from fatal illness.

E. D. Estabrooks, Canterbury, N. B., says: "In the winter of 1859 I was a surveyor of lumber in Sacramento, Cal. Being considerably exposed, I took a bad cold accompanied with a terrible cough. I tried several remedies, but they failed to cure me, and it was thought I was going into a decline. On the advice of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and less than half a bottle completely cured me."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1; 6 bottles, $5.

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO. - ONTARIO.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables

H. M. YATES,
tf Secretary.

THE SAMARITAN

Lying-In-Home,

NO. 11 RAE STREET.

TERMS:—Patients, previous to confinement, $3 per week. During confinement, including medical attendance and nursing, $10 per week.

Patients, with good references, who may be unable to pay will be treated free of charge.

For admission apply at the Home.

SUCKED INTO A WHIRLPOOL.

Strange Tale of a Remarkable Subterranean Waterway Near the American Line.

An Indian who Accidentally Tumbled Into it was Found 250 Miles Away.

Albert Monson, who has reached Kootenay from Montana, tells a wonderful story, which is probably true. He says: Two prospectors, named respectively Phil Barnes and Pierre Leger, a Flathead Indian guide named Klikat and myself, left Bonner's Ferry on the 7th day of August, and struck out in a northeasterly direction, headed for the peaks and canyons in the extreme northern range of the main divide of the Rockies. On the 28th of August, said Monson, according to the observations taken by me, we were within 25 or 30 miles of the Canadian line and at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Our ears were filled with a sound like the roaring of a waterfall, which the Indian guide said came from "Big Hole in the Water." He piloted us to the edge of a precipice, and looking over we saw straight down below us a deep pool or lake, about a quarter of an acre in area, and inclosed on three sides by high walls of eternal rock, thus forming a perpetual and insurmountable barrier to the passage of the water beyond this spot.

A GRAND SIGHT.

In the very center of the deep water was a large circular cavity, or depression, funnel shaped—a great "suck hole," in fact—fully eight feet across at the surface, the water spinning round and round, rushing downward with lightning speed. A tremendous force of gravity was at work in that awful pit of darkness. In the center of this funnel was a great mass of snow white foam, dancing and whirling and scattering flakes of itself around the dark blue rim of the vortex. At intervals of fifteen or twenty seconds there would be a greater downward rush of water, the pillar of foam would form, only to disappear a few moments later as the previous one had done. It was a grand, a terrible sight.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

While we were gazing at this wonderful phenomenon a mass of shelving rock right under Klikat broke loose and he fell with a fearful crash into the edge of the whirling pool. After a few seconds he came to the surface. Barnes rushed to one of the pack mules for a rope, but it it was too late. Three, four, five times did Klikat swing around in the spiral course that gradually drew nearer to the centre of the great funnel, at the same time making frantic efforts to swim out of it. But it was labor lost. With a movement that looked like a sudden twist he shot into the very centre of the vortex. For one brief moment he spun around like a top, and then—down he went with the pillar of foam, out of sight into the bowels of the earth and the darkness of death.

SURPRISING SEQUEL.

We at last reached the south shore of Lake Kootenay. Just before sundown we anchored on the west shore and pulled the canoe out of the water. We at once began preparations for a camp fire and it was while in the act of gathering dry driftwood along the shore that Leger discovered a very ghastly object lying in the water within six feet of land. It was the corpse of a man—an Indian, which on examination proved to be that of Klikat, who had fallen into the funnel of that awful subterranean river, fully 250 miles away, far up in the Rockies of Northern Montana. And yet there was his corpse, drifted ashore on this lake, between which and the "big hole in the water" there is not the slightest connection, so far as mortal eyes can see. How came he to Lake Kootenay, and how long had he been there?

Miss Taylor, the Arctic Explorer.

Travel in the far north has hitherto been attempted only by men, but the year 1892 has witnessed the breaking up of this monopoly. Mrs. Peary accompanied her husband to a point farther north than any white woman had ever before penetrated, and early last summer Miss Elizabeth Taylor started from Winnipeg for the McKenzie river delta, and from this expedition she has just returned. Miss Taylor is by nature a traveler, and by education an artist, and is greatly interested in natural history. She started on her trip alone, and made it alone, successful to the end. She is the first woman explorer that has ever ventured into the polar regions on her own account, and with an amount of pluck and steadfastness that would have done credit to a strong man she has carried out her program and completed her round trip to the far northern forts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Of the results of her trip we can as yet know only in a general way. This much may be said, however. Her sketch book is full of drawings, which are not only of great historical and typographical interest, but also of a very high order of artistic merit. In spite of great disadvantages and continual suffering from coarse food, incessant attacks of insects, ill-health and sleeplessness, induced by the perpetual daylight, she has averaged over a drawing per day. Her sketches are only a small part of the results achieved by this indefatigable girl Greely. Her diary is as full as her sketch book, and her notes on the different aspects of nature are full and of great value. They are, moreover, admirably corroborated and amplified by some hundreds of photographs taken by herself. In addition to all this Miss Taylor has made a considerable collection of natural history specimens, and when her results are in shape for publication an unusually interesting contribution to our list of works on the great lone land will have been made.

Blessing the Tyrol Grain Fields.

A most interesting festival occurred Aug. 15, says a letter to the Boston Transcript from the Tyrol—the Maria himmelfahrt (ascension of the virgin)—when the sacred rite of blessing the grain fields takes place and the entire village turns out, men, women and children marching in procession from the church through the town, winding up through the wheat fields and back to the church, chanting and murmuring prayers as they go, and at certain intervals on the road or in the fields the whole procession dropping reverently upon their knees. The pfarrer, or priest, carries the host under a golden-hued canopy, preceded and followed by a long train of little girls dressed in pure white frocks—seemingly preserved for their annual occasion or perhaps worn first at their confirmation—decked with colored sashes and white wreaths. The boys, like the men, wore something green in their hats and looked their best and neatest. The women, with their quaint, flat, round hats, wore long and ample silk aprons, all apparently new, each of a different shade of color, and so varied as to surprise one that there existed so many distinct dyes. Those aprons alone make me hungry for my palette, that I might try to vie with them in their general brilliant effect.

The principal scenic features of this procession were the huge church banners, each with an oil painting of some religious subject in the center, more or less crudely executed, and the many highly colored and gilded statues, borrowed from the church and chapels about the town; statues of the holy virgin in all periods of her life—in all her joys and sorrows from childhood, through her maternity to that greatest sorrow of all, and finally her ascension into heaven. Then a statue of St. Nothburga, with a sickle and a sheaf of wheat, who, according to the legend, by her extreme piety and virtue attracted the particular interest of the virgin, who, meeting her one day at her work in the field, took her with her up to heaven. Since her disappearance she is adored as the patron saint of the harvest. Groups of St. George and the dragon, of the angel Michael contesting with Satan, of St. Joseph decked with the white lilies, bearing in his arms the infant Jesus — all these statues and groups, adorned with fruits and flowers, were borne upon the shoulders of the men. Arriving in the fields they pause and kneel to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the abundant harvest, and to supplicate the virgin and her protege, St. Nothburga, for future blessings on their labors.

HAS LEARNED TO FLY.

A Hermit Scientist Said to Have Discovered the Secret of the Birds.

For years Bernard Cressier has lived alone away up toward the source of the beautiful Cheat River, in West Virginia. He is known as a scientist and astronomer of no mean note in that locality, and of late uncanny reports have crept down the mountains of the strange doings in the vicinity of his little cabin. Of all the hobbies that this man rides one is paramount, and has been the cause of his leaving civilization that he might study and experiment alone with nature. That hobby is a flying machine.

Cressler's contrivance is not a machine, nor is it built to antagonize, but rather to utilize, the forces of nature. He says the schoolboy's kite comes nearer to the ideal flying machine than any intricate and labored effort of a million fond experiments. Being a taxidermist, with a wonderful eye for nature, he has scores of hawks in his cabin poised in all the positions assumed for flying. Some of these attitudes to a layman's eye appear extremely awkward, but the scientist's explanations are plausible and his proofs convincing. His machine is made to be worn like an ordinary suit, but when donned it unfolds marvellous possibilities. It fits like a glove and is manipulated instinctively as a part of the body, each muscle of arm and leg and body exercising itself at the proper time. The wearer rises perpendicularly in the air and then throwing out the bat-shaped wings, floats or rather soars at ease, not descending, as one would naturally suppose; but if a wind is blowing he rather rises with it, making no effort to combat the air current, but adapting his flight to its strength and tilting its wings, which are enormous but light as possible, to guide his flight. In fact, Cressler does not fly, he rather soars. To this one end he has bent all his energies of mind and body for years.—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

HEROES OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Duty Is a Sacred Trust With Many People About Whom We Hear Little.

The same newspapers which bear record of the crimes of evil-doers, the malign passions of law-breakers and the ignoble and demoralizing deeds done in the name of politics are illuminated with acts of heroism and self-sacrifice. Scarcely a day passes without gleams of what is best in human nature shining out among the shadows of what is worst. Sometimes it is the captain of a sinking ship steadying the rope by which his comrades are transferred in safety to the lifeboat and then leaping into the sea without a hand to guide or succor him; or it is the railway engineer, with death and destruction confronting him, who refuses to leave his post when the lives of others are dependent upon his constancy and despairing courage; or it is the sturdy policeman dying in a grapple with a desperado, but without relaxing while his heart continues to beat his hold upon the murderer's throat. The conditions are always changing, but the New York Tribune holds that the loyal habit of living as though duty were a sacred trust remains.

He must be a gloomy pessimist, indeed, who cannot find in his morning newspaper something to convince him that there is good mingled with evil as the merry world spins round. Story there may be none. Faithful men recognize their responsibilities, and in an emergency do their full duty in a methodical way as a matter of business. They make no system of heroics of it. They are surprised that what they do should cause any stir, or that anybody should want to talk about it. The engines when they break down must be repaired, and the ship be carried into port in the best way possible. They say: "That is all." But there is something more, and it is what makes life worth living.

Travelling Stones of Nevada.

The curious travelling stones of Australia are paralleled in Nevada. These lithic rovers are described as being perfectly round, about as large as a walnut and of an ivory nature. When distributed on a smooth surface within two or three feet of each other they immediately, with a total disregard of the homely proverb which inculcates the acquirement of moss, commence rolling toward a common center, where they lie in a bunch like eggs in a nest. It is perhaps superfluous to say that the "stones" are largely composed of magnetic iron ore.

Calcutta Petroleum.

The first steamer to carry petroleum to Calcutta was recently chartered to carry 100,000 cases of oil at 19 cents a case. There have been large exports of this oil from this country to India, but heretofore the business has been done with sailing vessels.

NATIVE AFRICAN IRONMASTERS.

Artistic Workmen Sometimes Found in the Heart of the Dark Continent.

The Balubans, as the natives of the Muansanyomma district of central Africa are styled, enjoy an excellent local reputation as ironworkers. They find their crude material in the form of bog iron ore on the surface of the land. It rarely happens that digging to an appreciable depth is necessary. The smelting furnaces, which are constructed of clay, are described by London Iron as from 6 to 10 feet high, from 40 to 60 inches in diameter at the base and conical in shape. The ore is tipped into the furnace from above; the charcoal, on the other hand, is introduced into basin-like side openings, which also receive a continuous air blast, while the iron and slag are removed from the bottom of the furnace about every eight or twelve hours according to the degree of heat obtained. The forge is a circular building, some sixteen feet in diameter, with a pointed roof and open side. At a distance it might be taken for a park band stand. In the center of this hut is the fire, which is maintained to constant activity by means of a unique pair of bellows, which merit a special description. They consist of a block of wood, generally twenty inches long, hollowed out and fitted with a funnel head made out of clay. At the lower end are two orifices, over which skins are stretched. Motion is imparted to the instrument by the action of two small rods. The hammer is of solid iron; the tongs are marvels of simplicity—to wit: A bent palm branch. An iron wedge driven into a timber hole serves as an anvil.

The recollections of the Balubans carry them back to the time when they wrought metals with stone tools. Some of the natives are comparatively artistic workers. Very fine axes, tastefully inlaid with copper, are produced. Strikes among these swarthy artificers, it should be noted, are of comparatively rare occurrence, probably owing to the fact that the malcontents invariably have their heads lopped off and their skins placed on one side for patching, or in case of need entirely recovering the aforesaid curious bellows.

Long Hair and Genius.

Long hair was in vogue among musicians and artists long after it ceased to be worn by the rest of mankind, says a writer in the London Graphic. The long-haired artist with his velvet coat, his sombrero and his mysterious cloak has altogether disappeared, and lengthy locks only linger nowadays, with a few exceptions, on the head of the musician. Indeed, this luxuriant thatch would appear to exercise a potent influence on audiences, for it is said that, in the agreement of a notable pianist about to go on a foreign tour, there was a special clause that he shall not have his hair cut. This possibly is an invention, but it is an extraordinary thing that musicians are well nigh the only people left who give but limited employment to the shears of the barber. It is also a fact that their hair flourishes better than most people's. I have recently heard a theory that the great prevalence of baldness in the present day is entirely due to the constant close cropping, which has existed for the last five and twenty years. If you look at the portraits of celebrities of thirty or forty years ago, you will be perfectly astonished at the carefully arranged coiffure which meandered over their coat collars, and you feel inclined to begin singing, "Get yer 'air cut," without further delay. You will also be amazed to learn that most of them retained this extraordinary growth to the end of their days. It is sincerely to be hoped that the theory which has recently been started will not be the means of the introduction of a race of long-haired men.

Battles Fought on Sunday.

Many of the most famous battles of history have been fought on Sunday. To go no further back than the beginning of the present century, the battle of Eylau, won February 8, 1807, by Napoleon over the Russians and Prussians, and the battle of Friedland, June 14, 1807, won by Napoleon over the same allies, were both fought on Sunday. On Sunday, May 21, 1809, Napoleon was defeated at Essling; on Sunday, May 2, 1813, won the victory of Lutzen; and on Sunday, June 18, 1815, was overthrown at Waterloo. Wellington, besides Waterloo, won several of his greatest victories on Sunday, being victorious at Vimeira, in Portugal, August 21, 1808; at Fuentes de Onoro, May 5, 1811; at Othez, February 27, 1814; at Tarbes, March 20, 1814, and at Toulouse, April 10, 1814, all these battles being fought on Sunday. During the civil war in this country the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was fought on Sunday, and the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, ended on Sunday. Vicksburg was surrendered on Saturday, July 4, 1863, and formally occupied on Sunday, the following day, and on the same day Lee began his retreat from Gettysburg. Petersburg fell on Sunday, April 2, 1865, and on the following Sunday Lee surrendered.—St. Louis Democrat.

"Handsome is that handsome does," and Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsome'y then nothing does. Have you ever tried it?

R. C. P. CO'S
Screw steamer
Cariboo and Fly
CAPT. WM. BEYNON.
Will leave Victoria
On Saturday, Feb'y 4th,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
For Skeena River and Way Ports.
For freight apply to
DALBY & CLAXTON,
ja31-4t 64 Yates Street.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pand streets
VICTORIA B. C.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO.,
(LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, under the "Companies Act,"
CAPITAL, - $3,000,000.
(In thirty thousand (30,000) Shares of one hundred dollars each.)

DIRECTORS.
JOHN F. STAIRS, M.P., Halifax, President.
A. W. MORRIS, M.P.P., Montreal, Vice-President.
EDWARD M. FULTON, Montreal. Treasurer.
GEORGE STAIRS, Halifax.
JAMES M. WATERBURY, New York.
CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, New York.
WILLARD P. WHITLOCK, Elizabeth.

SECRETARY.
CHARLES B. MORRIS, Montreal.

BANKERS,
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

SOLICITORS.
MACMASTER & McGIBBON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of the entire Capital stock, have decided, at the request of numerous friends of the Company throughout Canada, to enlarge the proprietorship of its stock, and to offer for sale, at par, ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, fully paid and non-assessable.

Payments are to be made as follows:—Five per cent. on application; fifteen per cent. on allotment; twenty per cent. each in one, two, three and four months from the date of allotment. Applicants have the right to pay in full on allotment.

Applications for shares will be received until February 15th, 1893, at any of the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the offices of the Union Bank of Halifax, and at the head office of the company, N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained at any of the above places, or they will be sent by mail on request.

Should no allotment of stock be made to any applicant for shares, the amount paid will be returned in full, and in the event of the Directors finding it impossible to allot the full number of shares applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be credited toward the amount payable on allotment.

The right is reserved of withdrawing the offer in whole or part at any time before allotment, and of allotting to any applicant any less number of shares than the number applied for.

As the dividends of the Company are payable quarterly, beginning with the first day of March next, allottees of stock will be entitled to receive a proportion of the quarterly dividend as declared, corresponding to the amount paid upon their subscription.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchanges of Montreal and Toronto for official quotations of the shares of the Company.

The Consumers Cordage Company was organized in June, 1890, with a Capital of one million dollars, to operate several of the largest Cordage and Binder Twine Factories in Canada. It, at first, operated these under leases, but its operations having been successful, the Capital Stock was subsequently increased to Three Million Dollars, and the leased properties were purchased.

The Company has no mortgage indebtedness; and, according to the law under which it was incorporated, none can be created without the consent of two-thirds of the shares represented at a meeting called for the purpose.

The Company has placed in the hands of its Bankers:—
(a) Full statements of its affairs, certified to by Messrs. Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, Chartered Accountants.
(b) The following letter from Messrs. Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith, advocates, Montreal, upon the legality of its incorporation, and the issue of its stock:—

MONTREAL, January 5, 1893.
Consumers Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal:—
GENTLEMEN,—We have examined the books and documents connected with the organization of the Consumers Cordage Company, Limited, and are of opinion that it has been properly incorporated, and that its capital stock of $3,000,000, as issued, is fully paid up and non-assessable, according to the provisions of the "Companies Act."
We are, yours truly,
(Signed), ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH.

(c). A report from Messrs. Macmaster and McGibbon, Solicitors of the Company, that the titles to its Mills have been duly examined, and that no encumbrances exist.
Applicants for shares may examine these documents, copies of which may be seen at the Company's offices, and at the various offices of the Banks mentioned above.

The Consumers Cordage Company is probably the second largest Manufacturer of Cordage and Binder Twine in the world, and claims the following very material advantages over its competitors:—
1st. Ample capital to conduct its business which enables it:—
(a) To buy its raw material in larger quantities, and at lower prices.
(b) To use only the latest and most improved machinery, thus keeping its mills in the highest state of efficiency.
2nd. Economy in selling and distributing its manufactured product.
3rd. The business covers so wide a territory (its manufactured goods go to almost every civilized country in the world) that it cannot be seriously injured by local troubles; and its Manufacturing establishments are so scattered that the danger of severe loss by fire is very slight.
4th. Lower cost of production.
(a). By maintaining the sharpest competition between its several mills, it is enabled to introduce in all the best methods found in each.
(b). By spreading its commercial expenses over a larger output.
(c) By placing in one hand the purchasing of the Raw Materials and Manufacturing supplies for the several Mills, thus securing lowest prices.
(d). By manufacturing for themselves many of their supplies.

The Company has always found it in its interest to divide the economies effected in production and distribution with the Consumer, and since its existence the Consumer has, upon the average, had a better article at a lower price than previously.
The Company does not claim to have any monopoly, or to earn monopoly profits; in fact, it has not done so. Since its organization it has been able, owing to the advantages above referred to, to earn a net return on its present capital of not less than 10 per cent. per annum (as statements in their Bankers' hands will show), and the Directors believe that these profits will be maintained in the future, as the cost of production and distribution shows each year a marked decrease.

The Dividend for the year ending 31st October, 1892, was at the rate of 8½ percent. per annum. The past record of the Company and its present position justify the Directors in believing that quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. can be paid [and should the profits for the present year be as large as the outlook promises, the final quarter's dividend might be increased.

Any further information may be had at the head office of the Company at Montreal.

THE
E. B. EDDY CO.
Are now Manufacturing all kinds of
Brown & Manilla Wrapping Paper
TISSUE MANILLA. TEA PAPER.
ROLL AND PACKAGE TOILET PAPERS.
If the house you deal with does not keep their paper in stock write our Agent, and he will supply you with full particulars and prices.
James Mitchell, 102 Government Street, Victoria.
Factories---The Largest in the World, at HULL, CANADA.
wed

3 PRACTICAL POINTS
One of the most successful German physicians gave as the secret of his wonderful success these three important points:—
1. Keep the Head Cool.
2. Keep the Bowels Open.
3. Keep the Feet Warm.
These conditions are not so easily obtained as one would think. Why? Because without pure and healthy blood a vigorous circulation cannot be kept up, and because the food and occupation of most people tends to clog up the bowels and produce constipation. The success of B. B. B., like that of the German physician, lies in so purifying the blood and regulating the bowels, liver and stomach, that these three conditions are fulfilled easily, and disease can find no lodgment in the body.
THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.
B B B
This medicine does purify the blood and cure all diseases arising from impure or unhealthy blood. It does regulate the entire system and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. During the past ten years over one million bottles have been sold in Canada, and, although we guarantee every bottle to do all we claim, we have not received a single complaint.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.
PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers
Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.
In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.
OFFICES
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,
(LIMITED)
CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,
Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as
Maps, Checks, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,
Etc., Etc.
VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.
PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.
Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

THOS. SPENCE,
Notary Public and Land Agent
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
17- dw

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner block.
sp23

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A good plumber with small capital, who thoroughly understands hot water and steam heating; to combine with an old established stove, tinware and hot air business. Apply, Plumber, TIMES Office. de1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By middle aged lady, situation as housekeeper. Address, N. B., TIMES Office. de28

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

A GENTLEMAN wishes board and lodging in a private family. Address S. B., TIMES office. fe1-3t

WANTED—An eight roomed house with all modern conveniences. Centrally located; Fort St. preferred. Rent no object. Address P.O. Box 664, City. fe1-4t

WANTED—Comfortable board and lodging in private house for family of three. Address M. Y., this office. tf

WANTED TO RENT—About March 10th, a house with not less than 4 bedrooms, bath, hot and cold water and all conveniences. Careful tenant. Lease will be taken if house suitable. Rent must be moderate. Address T. H., TIMES Office.

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—By W. H. Meharry, on Yates St., Tuesday night, the sum of $40. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. fe1-3t

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS—with or without rooms; cuisine first-class, Douglas House, Gordon street, five minutes rom post office. fe2 1w

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 173 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry Distric n11-tf-d-w

FOR SALE—One American leather topped buggy, single and double harness, one American Rockaway, horses, milch cows. Apply to W. J. McKeon, Oriental Hotel. ja5-1m

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light housekeeping, at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ja4-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detatched cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven-roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. se20tf

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Yestion street, Victoria, B. C. ja5-1y

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED. $2.

MR. W. C. WINDEBANK, Vocal Humorist, Teacher of Vocal Music. Voices trained and improved for public singing. Terms moderate. 85 Fort St. A few more members wanted to complete singing class. Satisfaction guaranteed no1-tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P.O Box 22.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y
Pride of the Island No. 131 meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au19yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 129, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, 1-19 Scribe K.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, oct8 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
K. C. SMITH, Secretary.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Mer., Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PHYSICIANS.

J. K. GARROW, M.D.,
Has removed from 85 Superior Street, and the Wilson Block, Yates Street, to the London Block, cor. Bread and Johnson Streets. ja17tm

REMOVAL.

DR. METHERELL,
Has removed from Victoria West and Government Street to 106 Yates Street. Telephone No. 80.

DR. E. C. FOOT,
B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DR. ERNEST HALL,
L.R.C.P., Edinb rgh.
Physician, Surgeon, etc. Specialty:—Eye' Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office, corner Yates and Douglas streets.
Residence, corner Cadboro Bay road and Fernwood. au4

MRS. E. GALE,
Ladies' Nurse, from Sydney, N. S. W. Testimonials. 27 Spring Road, Spring Ridge. ja4-1m

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVE WOOD—Ring up No. 406, or leave order at 103 Douglas St., for Stove Wood. Orders filled promptly. A. C. HOWE. fe1-1t

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 85.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184, ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale au23-1y

TENDERS WANTED.

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, in the City of Victoria B. C., up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B. C. to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B. C. Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or in part.

The company will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Maps, profiles and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the company, 40 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 10th, 1893.
C. T. DURONT,
Pres. Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.

j23

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., for Constructing Sidewalks in the City of Victoria, during the year 1893, also for Repairing James Bay Bridge.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.
The lowest or any tender in either case not necessarily accepted.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
City Clerk's office.
February 1st., 1893, Victoria, B.C. fe2

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of an office building for Robert Ward, Esq., will be received up to noon February 10th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications at office of
S. MACLURE,
Room 23, Five Sisters Block. Architect.
fe1-6t

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.
January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

To Rent.

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICES IN THE CITY

Splendid location. On ground oor, Five Sisters Block. Large; well lighted by electricity; heated with steam. Apply at C. P. R. ticket office. oct12-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Saturday, February 4th.
THE EMINENT COMEDIAN,
Mr. John Dillon
And an unusually strong supporting company, in his new and successful comedy,
"A MODEL HUSBAND."
A laugh producer, illustrating "Is Marriage a Failure?"
Seats now on sale at Jamieson's; 50c. and $1.
fe1-4t

CHOLERA INFECTION.

Two New Cholera Bacilli Discovered by Russian Doctors.

London Standard.]

Our St. Petersburg correspondent writes: "A new theory of the origin of choleraic infection has just been expounded at a special meeting of the Russian Medical Society of St. Petersburg by Professor Nensky. This gentleman, although not widely known even in Russian medical or scientific circles, has for the last two years been investigating the subject from all conceivable points of view and under very propitious circumstances, for he is director of the bacteriological laboratory at the Institute of Experimental Medicine, which belongs to his Highness Prince Oldenburg. This institute dispatched four physicians to Baku and Astrakhan while the cholera epidemic was at its height in those cities, with instructions to open a bacteriological station in each for the purpose of experimenting on the subject of cholera, its origin and cure. These are the cities in which, while the doctors went about preaching the necessity of killing the bacilli, the people were still more zealous and enthusiastic in propogating the necessity of killing the doctors, and one of the latter, Dr. Blostein, deserves great credit for the calm industry and energy with which he persevered in his investigation till he arrived at what now seems a satisfactory result, calculated to impart a new and fruitful direction to the efforts of bacteriologists to discover the best means of doing battle with the cholera.

"Whenever Dr. Blostein inoculated animals with cholera infection by injecting an infusion of Koch's bacilli under the skin they continued to live and enjoy themselves as usual, just as Pettenkofer and so many of the opponents of the bacillus system did after they had swallowed whole colonies of Koch's cholera bacilli. But whenever, instead of the artificially cultivated bacillus, the subcutaneous injection consisted of a portion of the patient's discharges, a speedy death with all the usual symptoms of Asiatic cholera was the result. Now, as Koch's bacilli were present in the former species of injections, Dr. Blostein argued that, seeing that they were likewise active in the latter kind of injection, it followed that something else, probably some other kind of bacillus, must be present in the discharges to account for the difference of result. And it was to determine the value of that algebraical 'x' that he next directed his efforts. After a time they proved successful, and the persevering investigator discovered to his joy two perfectly new micro-organisms, the influence of which he very soon determined. Whenever he inoculated an animal with supposed cholera 'virus,' consisting either of Koch's bacilli alone or of the two newly discovered organisms, the inoculated animals went about their business as usual without a hitch, and seemed as little affected as if he had given them a lump of beet-root sugar instead of cane sugar. But he had only to unite all three bacilli in one infusion, injecting this under the animal's skin, and the latter sickened and died of Asiatic cholera in a very short time. The conclusion would seem to be that Asiatic cholera is the result of the ravages of the different microbes, which must be present in the human body simultaneously. Hence Pettenkofer, Emmerich and many others swallowed with impunity whole colonies of Koch's bacilli unaccompanied by the other two; hence also Khavkin's inoculation of patients was absolutely fruitless.

"Experiments are now being made for the purpose of discovering whether inoculation, if the subcutaneous injection contains all three micro-organisms together, will guarantee the patient from infection, and, if so, for how long. The results of these experiments, which may possibly mean the final extirpation of Asiatic cholera, are looked forward to with impatience in the medical circles of St. Petersburg and Moscow."

A Man's Hat.

There is a point on every man's head where that particular man should wear his hat. Some men can wear their hats well down, close to the eyebrows, and look well in doing so. Other men's appearance would be fatally ruined by wearing their hats so low.

Now and then a man can adopt an irregular pose for his hat, sidewise, "down in front," or a little back, and not lose caste as a reputable member of society. All the same, whatever position of the hat is found to be becoming and comfortable should be adhered to, and no new hat accepted which does not reach and stop at that point.

In determining the proper hat bearings it is well to take a side view as well as the front view of one's self with the hat on. The hat should come down low enough to take a firm grip on the head when the wind blows.—Men's Outfitter.

Do Not Miss

Reading this item. As Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public, and as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to reopen in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business, established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate. *

Complete house furnishings in great variety at Weiler Bros,

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 27 Yates street, near Government Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States, or Great Britain for $2.00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths, free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in brevier (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25 cents a line for first insertion, and 12½ cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12½ cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, Ld.
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that on which their appearance is desired.

The Daily Times.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

The school bill introduced by the Government yesterday goes as far as could be asked in the way of giving city boards of trustees full control over the schools. The boards will under this act not only engage the teachers, but fix and pay their salaries, and money being raised through the agency of the city councils. The Government will contribute towards the expenses the sum of $10 per pupil, based on the average attendance. Thus, on the basis of the average attendance in 1891-92, the Government would under the new arrangement give towards the support of the Victoria city schools an annual grant of $16,230. Under the present arrangement its share of the expense was half the teachers' salaries, or $13,295. To Vancouver city schools in 1891-92 the Government contributed $10,801; under the proposed arrangement its contribution would be, on the same average attendance, $12,110. In the case of Nanaimo the Government's share of the expense last year was $4450, while the grant under the bill would amount to $5000. In New Westminster the contribution would be changed from $5895 to $6340. It is to be expected that the average will be increased in all the cities for the current year, but there will not likely be a very substantial difference made by the new system in the annual grant from the Government. The new act will probably be received with favor by all the cities.

The Government's labor bill is a rather curious and complicated piece of legislation, and, so far as can be judged from a cursory review, goes towards its object in a roundabout fashion. Quite a painful lot of study will be required on the part of those who wish to understand and profit by its provisions. It may be that after a course of ministerial elucidation the measure will appear less complicated and cumbrous than it does at present.

The bill providing for a home for the destitute has also a worthy purpose, but it will in its turn be likely to call for considerable discussion. Of both these measures more may be said at another time.

LOYALTY HOWLERS.

The Colonist commends the Hon. David Mills as a "loyal Liberal," and talks as though there were something remarkable in any member of that party being loyal. "It would be well for the Liberal party," says the organ, "if all its leaders talked in the reasonable and loyal way" in which Mr. Mills talks. We respectfully ask how the Liberal leaders talk, if not in a reasonable and loyal way? Can the Colonist point to anything that Mr. Laurier or Sir Richard Cartwright, or Sir Oliver Mowat has said that is disloyal to Canada? We know that Tory Ministers and Tory journals have tried to find the Liberal leaders and the party generally guilty of treason and disloyalty, but their scheme has collapsed so completely that it is rather strange to find anyone with hardihood enough to repeat the nonsense. The Toronto World and Empire have tried the game again, and signally failed; the public merely laughs at their childish twaddle and their frantic waving of the "old flag." The Colonist will succeed no better than they if it follows their example. It is the worst sort of drivelling nonsense to say, as our neighbor says, that "It is because the course which the Canadian Opposition has pursued of late years has given the people cause to suspect the loyalty of some of its leading men and the genuineness of their patriotism, that it has fallen so low in the estimation of the people of Canada, and has become numerically as well as morally so weak." It is quite certain that "the people" do not suspect the loyalty of the Oppositian, since very nearly half of them support it. Neither is it numerically or morally weak, else the Government and its friends would not show themselves so much afraid of it. "Our friends the enemy" will have to try some other scheme; the old loyalty howl is "played out."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Minister Ouimet promises that he will have a "first-class" quarantine station in running order in time for next summer's travel. It may be unparliamentary to doubt the word of a Minister, but we may be allowed to say that Mr. Ouimet was "talking through his hat." Perhaps he meant the summer of 1894.

A new device is to be introduced in London to hamper the enterprising "cabby." It is a register, which has been for some time in use in Lancashire towns. When the passenger enters a cab the indicator stands at zero, and the driver is required to change it at once so that it will register the amount the "fare" is bound to pay. Then there can be no dispute at the end of the journey. If this contrivance works successfully on the London "cabby" it is likely to be adopted in many other cities.

The Premier and Mr. Henry Croft, M.P.P., were advertised to have an "informal talk" with their constituents at Chemainus to-morrow, but the weather has ordered otherwise and the wah-wah has been postponed. The representatives of Cowichan have been paying some attention to their constituents of late, which is rather a new experience for the electorate, especially since the Czar made up his mind not to reside in the district. There is something in the wind—probably a dissolution after redistribution and an election next summer.

THEY WANT A ROAD.

Residents of Lillooet Send a Formidable Petition Down to the Government.

Mr. T. Seward of Lytton is in the city as a deputation from the Lillooet district to urge upon the Government the necessity of building a wagon road from Lytton to Lillooet. The settlers only need a road twenty miles long that would be very easy to build and they think they are entitled to it. There are farmers and miners who have resided in the district that would be benefitted by the road for 30 years and they think that a portion of the amount that they have paid as taxes might be appropriated for the road. Mr. Seward built a road 3½ miles to his ranch at his own expense some years ago, but all the other farmers and miners are not able to do the same. As soon as the road is built several new mining claims and farms will be worked. Every session since 1876 the Government has been asked to build this road but has always put it off. In 1876 Mr. Beaven, the then leader of the Government, promised to do the work, but unfortunately for the settlers he was defeated and they have been begging and waiting for the road ever since. They are now in earnest about it and it was a formidable petition that Mr. Seward presented to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works this afternoon.

Mr. Seward was the second or third white man to go into the Cariboo country. That was in 1860, 33 years ago next June. He has "stayed with" the country ever since and by his appearance it is evident that he does not regret it. He paid his first visit to Victoria in 1858.

Taxing Vanity for Charity.

Dom Pedro, the late Emperor of Brazil, desired to erect a hospital in Rio de Janeiro, but the means for its construction were wanting. He tried to raise the necessary sum by subscription from the rich people in the city and country, but had very little success. Then the idea struck him to grant titles for money. For the title of "count" or "baron" certain high taxes were to be paid. But as hereditary nobility had been abolished in Brazil, such titles were only personal. If the sons of the ennobled wanted to retain the title they had to pay over again for the privilege. Dom Pedro knew well the weakness of men. As soon as nobility was granted to one rich family, the majority of the rest followed suit, and in this way the Emperor collected a large sum, sufficient to erect and equip a splendid hospital, on the entrance of which there is the inscription in golden letters: "Vanitas humana miseriae humanae" (human vanity to human misery).

Stub Ends of Thought.

To-morrow is a mystery.

Family jars are undesirable pottery.

Bachelors are the stones in a growing field.

Lovers who quarrel should never marry.

Help somebody else if you would help yourself.

The sun alwways shines after a good breakfast.

It spoils the doing and cheapens the gift to offer heaven as a reward for good deeds.

Some are born to matrimony, some achieve matrimony and some have matrimony thrust upon them.

The nursery is the house's heart, the library its brains, the kitchen its stomach and the parlor its good clothes.

For a steam heating job that heats in cold weather, see the system in the Hotel Victoria, put there by McLennan & McFeely. *

LEGISLATION ON LABOR.

Provisions of the Elaborate and Wordy Bill Introduced by the Government.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics and Machinery for the Arbitration of Disputes.

The bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday relating to labor matters is long and rather intricate in its provisions. It authorizes the Government "to appoint a suitable person to act as commissioner of labor statistics, and also of councils of conciliation and of arbitration, for the settlement of industrial disputes." Whatever may be said of the objects of the bill, the English used in its drafting is undoubtedly bad.

The act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and also of Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes, is modelled on similar legislation to that of Australia and the United States. The Commissioner of Labor who is to be appointed under the act is to present annual reports to the Legislature, of statistical details relating to different departments of labor in the province, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, to visit and examine factories, workshops and all other places where people are employed at any kind of labor; and for this purpose the Commissioner, or his deputy, is given power to the enter same, interview employes, examine into the methods of protection from danger to employees, and unsanitary conditions in and around the establishment, and make a record thereof. He is to see that all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women, and all laws established for the health and lives of operatives in workshops, factories, and all other places where labor is employed are enforced; and in case he shall discover any violation of, or neglect to comply with, the law in regard to child labor, hours of labor for women or children, protection to the health or lives of employes, and similar enactments now or hereafter to be made, he shall have power to prosecute and otherwise enforce the law.

The part of the bill relating to the "Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration" is not eminently clear and intelligible. Clause 5 reads:

"The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall, within six months after the passing of this Act, cause British Columbia to be divided into Industrial Districts for the purposes of this Act, not exceeding six in number; or, at their discretion, instead of so dividing the province, they may treat it as one Industrial District for the said purposes. If the province shall be divided into Industrial districts, every such district shall be notified in the British Columbia Gazette, and in the notification shall be specified the designation and the limits of such district. By a like notification the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may abolish, alter, subdivide or modify the boundaries of any such district, or unite any two or more districts, and may from time to time and in like manner exercise any of the said powers as they may think fit."

The attorney-general, or the minister of education, or whoever is responsible for this clause, must be left to explain how a provision can be at once imperative and discretionary.

Sections 6 and 7 provide that for each industrial district, or for the whole province, if left undivided, there shall be a deputy commissioner, appointed by the government, whose duty it shall be "to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this act, to deal with all applications within his district lodged by employers or employees, or on their behalf, for reference to the Council of Conciliation for the district, or to the Council of Arbitration, of any dispute or claim within the meaning of this act; to convene any such council for the purpose of dealing with any such dispute or claim; to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all references and settlements of disputes and claims made to and by the Council of Arbitration; and generally to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties in accordance with the regulations. The deputy commissioner shall be the officer to issue all summonses to witnesses to attend to give evidence, with or without the production of papers and documents, before any such council, and to issue all notices and perform all other acts in connection with the sittings of such council in the prescribed manner."

Section 8 reads:—"In and for every Industrial District there shall be a Council of Conciliation for the settlement of disputes and claims pursuant to this act, which council shall consist of four members, two to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the organization, or a majority of the organizations representing the interests of employees, and two to be appointed by him on the recommendation of the Board of Trade or a majority of the Boards of Trades, or a similar organization or organizations as representing the interests of employers, and each such organization or majority as aforesaid is hereinafter referred to as a recommending authority. If, and so long as the Province shall not be divided into Industrial Districts, there shall be a Council of Conciliation for the whole province, which shall consist of not fewer than four nor more than ten members; and of the entire number (which shall in every case be some number divisible by two) one half shall be appointed by the Lieu-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snow! Slush! Cough! LANGLEY'S Balsam of Aniseed! Cured!

tenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of each of the several recommending authorities."

The procedure for the purposes of making out lists of such organizations, and of ascertaining and giving effect to the recommendations of such recommending authorities, shall be prescribed by regulations to be made pursuant to the act, provided that if and so long as the province is not divided into industrial districts, such regulations shall be so formed as to provide, as far as may be practicable, that the Council of Conciliation appointed for the whole province shall be fairly representative of all large centres of industry in the province.

By section 9 it is provided that the appointment for any district, or for the entire province, of a Council of Conciliation, shall not prevent the appointment, from time to time, as occasion may require, of a Council of four Conciliators, two by each party to any dispute or claim, by or on behalf of any employer or the employes of any employer, for the purpose of dealing specially with any reference of such dispute or claim. If in any case there be no Council of Conciliation appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, pursuant to recommendations under this act, or none available for the the purpose of dealing with any dispute or claim within its meaning, and if either party to such dispute or claim so desires, the dispute or claim shall be referred to the Conciliators for settlement, and a Council of four Conciliators appointed by both parties, two members of such Council being selected by each part, shall be a Council of Conciliation for all purposes of the act, provided that any appointments under this section shall not take effect until after the approval thereof by the Commissioner. Every member of any such Council of Conciliation while engaged in the adjustment of any dispute shall be remunerated for his services. The duration of the office of a member of a Council of Conciliation shall not exceed two years, at the end of which term and of every successive term of two years, a fresh appointment of members shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Any person who has held office as a member of such council shall, if duly recommended, be eligible for re-appointment; provided always that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council may at any time, upon the request of the recommending organization, cancel the appointment of a member appointed at the instance of such organization.

In case the Council of Conciliation fails to effect a settlement, provision is made for a reference to the Council of Arbitration, which is to be thus constituted:—

"There shall be one Council of Arbitration for the settlement by award of disputes and claims pursuant to this act. Such council shall have a seal bearing an appropriate device thereon to be settled by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the recommending authority in theninth section of this act described representing the employees, and one to be appointed by him on the recommendation of the recommending authority in the said ninth section described representing the employers, and, in each case, in accordance with the regulations to be made in pursuance of this act. The third member, who will be the president of the council, shall be appointed in manner following, namely: The two members so appointed may, within 21 days after their appointment, submit to the minister the name of some impartial person for the position of president. And in case of failure so to do on the part of the said two members, then the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall appoint as president an impartial person not personally connected with or interested in any trade or industry, or likely by reason of his former occupation, business, vocation, or other influence, to be biased in favor of, or against, employers or employees. As soon as practicable after a full council shall have been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the names of the members of the Council of Arbitration so appointed shall be notified in the British Columbia Gazette by the minister: Provided always, that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, on the recommendation of the recommending authority, cancel the appointment of any member appointed on recommendation of such authority."

Section 22 provides:—"Any dispute or claim within the meaning of this act may be referred to the Council of Arbitration for its hearing and determination in any of the following ways:

(1.) On application in the prescribed manner to the Commissioner by either party to a dispute or claim which, having been referred to a Council of Conciliation, has not been settled by or adjusted by such council.

(2.) On application in like manner to the Commissioner by both parties to a dispute or claim within the meaning of this act, which has not been so referred as aforesaid.

Provided that if the award of the Council of Arbitration shall not be complied with or carried out by the parties to any dispute or claim as aforesaid, or for any reason shall have proved abortive, the parties to the reference or either of them shall not thereby be precluded from referring the same to the Council of Conciliation, or from making a second reference to such council where a former reference has already been made to it."

Section 25:—"Either party to a reference to the Council of Arbitration may, at any time before award made, by writing under the hands of such party in the prescribed manner, agree to be bound by the award of the council upon such reference in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration or the order of the Supreme Court or of any judge thereof. Every agreement so to be bound shall be laid before the other party to the reference by the Deputy Commissioner, and, if such other party also agree in like manner to be bound by the said award, then the said award may be made a rule of the Supreme Court on the application of either party."

Section 27:—"A claim or dispute under this Act shall include any matter as to which there is a disagreement between any employer and his employes respecting,—

(1.) The price to be paid for work done, or in course of being done, whether such disagreement shall have arisen with respect to wages as agreed upon, or the hours or times of working as agreed upon:

(2.) Damage alleged to have been done to the work, delay in finishing the same, not finishing the same in good and workmanlike manner, or according to agreement, or with respect to materials supplied to employes and alleged to be bad, or unfit, or unsuitable:

(3.) The price to be paid for winning any mineral or substance mined, or obtained by mining, hewing, quarrying, or other process; the allowances, if any, to be made for bands, refuse, faults, or other causes whereby the mining of the mineral or substance is impeded:

(4.) The performance or non-performance of any stipulation or matter alleged to have been embodied in any agreement whether in writing or not:

(5.) Insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employes where there is an agreement to victual them, or to supply them with provisions or stores of any kind:

(6.) Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings, or places in mines, or unwholesome or insanitary rooms, or other places of accommodation, in which work is being performed, or want of necessary conveniences in connection with such rooms or places:

(7.) Any established custom, or usage of any industry, employment, or district:

(8.) The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employees or number of employees."

Section 28. "No claim or dispute shall be the subject of conciliation or arbitration under this act, in any case in which the employees affected by such claim or dispute shall be fewer in number than ten. And in every case referred to a Council of Arbitration such council shall have power to require any party to the claim or dispute so referred to name not more than three persons, who upon their consent in writing, shall for all purposes of the reference be taken to represent such party."

The Governor-in-Council is authorized to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the act, which are to be laid before the Legislature, but are to have the force of law on publication in the Gazette.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and from the City and Province.

M. Manson went up to Nanaimo to-day.

C. E. Evers, the Seattle architect, is at the Driard.

L. H. Northey came up from the Sound last evening.

D. McMillan, Detroit, Mich., is registered at the Driard.

O. G. Dennis has been appointed mining recorder at Kaslo.

Mrs. E. Campbell, of Portland, Or., is visiting Mrs. Maynard Cowan.

T. E. Kitchen and J. C. Brown, M. P.P.'s, left for the Mainland to-day.

A. St. G. Hammersley, Vancouver city solicitor, returned home on the Islander.

Mrs. Nesbitt, of the White House, left for the east on the Islander to purchase spring goods.

J. H. and Mrs. Brownlee leave for the east to-night. They go out on the City of Kingston.

Captains Collister and Soule were passengers on the Islander for the Terminal City to-day.

I. B. Nason, M.P.P. for Cariboo, who is in Jubilee Hospital, is doing very well, and will be out next week.

D. McPhadden, manager of the B.C. Cattle Company, and J. Hemans left for the Mainland on the Islander.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

Lighthouses have been erected at Umpqua and Heceta Head on the Oregon coast. The coast needs all the lights that can be placed on it.

The schooners Arietas, Capt. Douglas, and Maud S, Capt. McKeil are ready for sea and will go out at the first favorable opportunity. Both carry white crews.

The Seattle sealing schooner Henry Dennis is taking fuel preparatory to getting away. Capt. Miner had 150 applications of men desiring to ship on the Dennis. Here are his hunters for this year: Geo. E. Miner, J. S. Fanning, of California; George Wallace, who was with him last year; Lew Etzel, of Port Townsend, Fred Spear of Oregon, and McNeil, of Victoria. E. A. Haven, a San Francisco man, is first officer.

A Picture Made of Insects.

The Paris entomologist whose collection of insects attracted so much attention at the Paris exposition of 1889 is preparing an insect landscape for our World's Fair. The subject, which consists of a water-mill, a river, a bridge, mountain, etc., will be wholly composed of insects of various colors. Four hundred and fifty thousand night-flying insects will form the foreground, the remainder of the picture to be made up of not less than 500,000 insects, comprising something over 800 species.

Christ Church Cathedral Choir.

There will be no choir practice at the cathedral this evening, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Maude for Alberni.

The steamer Maude leaves to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock for Barclay Sound and Alberni. From present appearances the weather will be suitable for the trip.

To Visit Local Lodges.

Mr. James Ramsay, District Deputy G. M. of the C.O.O.F., arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. He will this evening attend a meeting of the local lodges of the C.O.O.F.

Stuck in the Snow.

A citizen making his way into town early this morning got stuck in the snow on Fernwood road. He cried for help. Residents heard the appeals and pulled the man out. He was up to the neck and unable to move.

Morgan Released.

D. H. Morgan, charged with forgery was dismissed by Mr. Justice Walkem in the speedy trials court this morning. Morgan was said to have forged the name of Capt. Sieward to a check for $55. Lawyer Cassidy defended Morgan.

A Generous Donation.

Mr. James Dunsmuir has notified President Burnes of the B. C. Benevolent Society that he will supply the coal that they need for the poor of the city. The generous offer has been accepted and Mr. Burnes is now hunting for the needy.

Trains Delayed.

The southbound train on the E. & N. Railway which left Nanaimo early this morning, had not arrived late this afternoon. The northbound train did not leave here until 2 o'clock p.m. Two locomotives started out with the train and for several hours after they left they could be heard puffing and snorting as they took headers into snowdrift after snowdrift.

Sidewalks Must Be Cleared.

The question was asked a reporter to-day, why the clause of the street by-law requiring snow or ice to be cleaned off the sidewalks before ten o'clock in the morning was not enforced. Section 21 of the street by-law it appears is very explicit on this point and those who neglect its provisions will no doubt hear from the proper authorities.

No Word of the Phantom.

The steamer Phantom, which was sent to Tumbo Island after the bodies of John Harris and M. J. Morrison, has not yet returned, although she had been gone 72 hours at noon to-day. No word has been received from the steamer. No alarm in particular is felt for her, as it is almost certain that she has sought shelter somewhere. Coroner Walkem, of Nanaimo, is still here and is quite anxious to get home.

City Band Uniforms.

The finance committee of the City Council which is composed of Aldermen McKillican, Munn and McTavish, have agreed to take hold of the matter of securing uniforms for the Victoria City Band. They will assume charge of the money and the uniforms will be the property of the city. Subscription books setting forth the above will be in circulation to-morrow. It will not requires much money, and people should be liberal.

Failure of the Coal Supply.

There is a decided scarcity of coal in city to-day and prices have taken a material advance. The blockades on the E. & N. are responsible for relief not reaching here sooner. There is some suffering among the poorer classes who buy their coal sack by sack. A change cannot be far away. Great difficulty is experienced too in delivering the fuel, or anything else for that matter. All of the dealers have large orders placed at Nanaimo and all speed will be used by transportation companies in delivering them.

Badly Frost Bitten.

Edward North, familiarly called "Teddy," was badly frozen at Esquimalt last night. North attempted to walk into town from Esquimalt. The severe cold and deep snow were too much for "Teddy" and he fell down exhausted in front of the residence of Customs Officer Oliver. He lay in the snow for upwards of an hour before assistance came. He was found by a passing pedestrian and taken into Mr. Oliver's house, where he was cared for and a medical man called in. North was badly frozen but recovered sufficiently to come to town this afternoon, exhibiting very severe frost bites.

Helping the Needy.

Mr. T. J. Burnes, president of the B. C. Benevolent Society was one of the busiest men in the city to-day. He had received numerous applications for help from poor families and it kept him busy to fill the orders. Applications for coal were very numerous and the scarcity of that article made Mr. Burnes' duties more arduous.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the TIMES' subscription list in aid of the needy of the city had reached $13. This amount was turned over to Mrs. Herbert Kent immediately. The names of those who gave the different amounts are withheld, as it is not desired by them that they should be published.

Dr. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

SPENCER'S ARCADE SALE

BLANKETS

Grey Wool—7 lbs., $2.75; 8 lbs. $3.25.

White (ALL WOOL)—6 lbs., $2.95; 7 lbs., $3.75; 8 lbs. $4.25.

A better quality, full size, at $6.50. This is a splendid Blanket.

The best in the city, extra large size, all pure wool, $7.50.

WADDED COMFORTS

At 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.35 and $1.50.

Real Eider Down Quilts from $6.50.

These Goods are Seasonable and Fine Value.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

DULUTH

Situated at the entrance to Seymour Narrows, the Terminus of the Canada Western Railway, in connection with the Ferry to the Mainland.

LOTS IN THE ORIGINAL TOWNSITE.....

(Lots in the Original Townsite can be had at present prices until January 1st, when prices will be raised 25 per cent.)

The above statement was made in December last, and in conformity with same prices have been raised 25 per cent.

The firs payment of $100,000 of the subscription to the stock of the Railway Co. has been made.

The Lots owned by the Canada Western Railway Co. in Duluth are NOT FOR SALE.

HENRY CROFT, 72 Government St.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Second "Smoker" of the Victoria Lacrosse Club at the Driard Easter Monday.

The B. C. Timber & Electric Co., of Westminster, have been incorporated with $100,000 capital.

The Kate Putnam company were detained here by the storm and could not play at Vancouver last night.

This evening's meeting of the St. Andrew's church Band of Hope has been postponed until the 17th inst.

Annual meeting of the shareholders of the James Bay Athletic Club Tuesday night. Election of officers.

The Okanagan telephone company has been incorporated and will have a line from Vernon to Kalowna. Capital stock, $10,000.

Ex-Lieut. of Police Philip Sullivan of Seattle, who was here in August for several weeks looking for a missing Seattle man, died at that city of consumption. He stayed at the Oriental while here.

A report comes from Rivers' Inlet that Steve Vaughen, a trapper, was found in an open sail boat in Queen Charlotte's Sound on January 15, almost dead from starvation. He left the island where he had been trapping, and was tossed about in the storm for two weeks. Having only two days' rations he was obliged to kill his hound and eat it raw. Vaughan is now at Wannuck recuperating.

Two Valuable Discoveries.

During the past two days large deposits of proto oxide of hydrogen have been discovered within the city limits, this will give employment to hundreds of men and boys; it has also been discovered that the largest stock of one dollar boots for men, women and children is at Russell, McDonald & Co.'s, 134 Douglas street.

Glasgow beef hams and finnan haddie by express at Jameson's, 33 Fort St.

Tennyson's poems, latest edition, just arrived and for sale by J. Johnson & Co.

Do You WANT A FRUIT OR CHICKEN RANCH

IN 5 OR 4 ACRE BLOCKS.

Half hour from the City Hall.
Good Roads. Good Water.
$100 Cash; balance spread over 6 or 8 years.

J. E. CRANE & CO., 30 BROAD ST. AGENTS.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $3,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

BURNT BY THE MOB.

Frightful Tortures and Death Inflicted Upon a Negro Ravisher in Texas.

The Monkish Fiends of the Inquisition Outdone in Devilish Cruelty.

PARIS, Tex., Feb. 2.—Henry Smith, the negro ravisher of 4-year-old Myrtle Vance, has expiated in part his awful crime by death at the stake. Ever since the perpetration of his offence the people of this city and entire surrounding country have been in a wild frenzy of excitement. The news came last night that he had been captured at Hope, Ark., and identified. The people were wild with joy at the apprehension of the brute. Hundreds of people poured into the city from the adjoining country to-day, and the word was passed that the punishment of the fiend should be death by fire. The whiskey shops were closed, unruly mobs were dispersed, the schools dismissed by a proclamation from the mayor and everything done in a business-like manner. The law was laid aside and the citizens took into their own hands the inhuman beast and burned him at the stake. Never since the days of the Roman Catholic inquisition has there been such horrible cruelties dealt out to any human being.

On Thursday last Smith picked up little Myrtle Vance, aged 3½ years, near the residence of her father, Policeman Henry Vance, and carrying her to a pasture near the outskirts of the city, at first viciously assaulted the innocent child, and, after satisfying his fiendish passion, took one little limb in each hand and literally tore her in twain, and then, covering the body with leaves and brush, he lay down and slept calmly through the night by the side of his victim.

It is stated that Smith's motive for the crime was that once when drunk and disorderly he was arrested by Policeman Vance, who was compelled to use a club on him. For this the negro swore vengeance and several times assaulted Vance. The climax of his fiendishness came last Thursday, when he committed the horrible deed for which he paid the last penalty. Vance is prostrated with grief, and his wife lies at death's door from nervous prostration.

On Friday morning Smith forced his wife to cook him breakfast. After eating it he left town. The child's remains were found on Friday afternoon, and when news of the atrocious crime spread the whole town turned out in chase. The railroads hung up bulletins offering free transportation to all who would join in the search. Posses went out in every direction, and not a stone was left unturned. Smith was traced to Detroit, Tex., on foot, where he jumped a freight train and left for his old home in Arkansas.

This morning he was brought through Texarkana, where 5000 people awaited the train, anxious to see the man who should receive the fate of Ed Cory. At the depot speeches were made by prominent Paris citizens, who asked that the prisoner be not molested by Texarkana people, but delivered to the citizens of Paris. Along the road people crowded upon the platforms and tops of the coaches, anxious to see the lynching and the negro. The train was met by a surging mass of humanity, 10,000 strong.

The negro was placed upon a carnival float, and, followed by an immense crowd, was escorted through the city.

When the procession had marched through the principal streets it halted on the open prairie about 300 yards from the Texas Pacific depot. Here Smith was placed on a scaffold six feet square and ten feet high and securely bound within view of all beholders. Here he was tortured for fifty minutes by redhot iron brands thrust against his quivering body. Commencing at the feet, the brands were placed against him inch by inch until they were thrust against his face. Then kerosene was poured upon him and cotton seed hulls placed beneath him and set on fire. Words cannot describe the torture inflicted upon Smith. The story appals with its fearful terror. The negro for a long time after starting on the journey to Paris did not realize his plight. At last, when he was told he must die the most awful death by slow torture that the human mind could conceive, he begged for protection. He was willing to be shot, and wanted Marshal Franklin, of Paris, to do it, but was told he was to be burned to death. His agony was dreadful. He writhed and pleaded in mental and bodily pain. Scarcely had the train reached Paris when the torture commenced. His clothes were torn off piecemeal and scattered in the crowd, people catching the shreds and putting them away as mementoes.

The child's father, her brother and two uncles then gathered about the negro as he was fastened to the platform and thrust hot irons into his quivering flesh. It was horrible, this man dying by slow torture in the midst of smoke from his own burning flesh. Every groan from the wretch, every contortion of his body was cheered by a thickly packed crowd of 10,000 people. The mass of human beings was 600 yards in diameter, the scaffold being in the centre. After burning his feet and legs hot irons was rolled up and down Smith's stomach, back and arms. Then the eyes were burned out, and irons thrust down his throat. The men of the Vance family having wreaked their vengeance, the crowd piled all kinds of combustible stuff around the scaffold, poured oil on it and set it afire. The negro rolled and wriggled and tossed out of the mass, only to be pushed back by the people nearest him. He passed out again, and was roped and pulled back. Hundreds of people turned away, but the majority of the vast crowd looked calmly on. In less time than it takes to relate it the tortured man was burned to a crisp, and in a little while thereafter nothing was left of the whole funeral pile but pieces of charcoal, which before nightfall were carried away by curiosity seekers.

People were here from every part of this section. Every train that came in was loaded to its utmost capacity, and there were demands at many points for special trains to bring people here to see the punishment of the fiend, and the news of the burning went over the country like wildfire. At every country town anvils boomed forth the announcement.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Times-Democrat's Austin special says: Gov. Hogg telegraphed to the officials at Lamar to protect the negro, Henry Smith, from mob violence, and after hearing of Smith's fate he wired them to take the names of the parties principally concerned in the affair for prosecution.

THE RUSH TO SLOCAN.

Capitalists and Miners Already Going Into the New Camp.

A dispatch from Spokane Falls to an American paper says:

Excitement and interest on account of the authentic reports of the richness and extent of the mineral discoveries in the Slocan country are increasing every day. Last night's Great Northern train took out the largest delegation that has left this city at one time for the new camps. Governor John M. Burke of Idaho headed a party of eight men. A party of five young men from the east, who are apparently well supplied with money, have proceeded on their way to Kaslo. Several other companies and numerous single individuals were also on the train, all confident of securing wealth producing claims and realizing handsome profits.

The stages are making regular trips from Bonner's Ferry to Kootenay Lake points in connection with Great Northern trains, and will continue to do so until navigation opens on the river.

Mining properties are in great demand, but there is not much anxiety on the part of holders to let go at present, as the excitement is expected to increase, making better prices possible in the spring. Still there are many prospectors having good locations which they have made up their minds to sell in order to obtain money to develop others.

The enquiry for town lots in Kaslo is constantly increasing, and prices have an upward tendency, this feature of the camp vying with the mining interests for recognition in the rush for speculative benefits. One Spokane gentleman recently purchased five lots for $160 each, and has since sold one for $550. He intends to hold the others until the spring stampede. The excitement is already approaching the Leadville boom.

A Model Husband.

While John Dillon is, beyond cavil, the magnet which attracts, and the centre of attraction for the—"attractee," to coin a word—a la Mark Twain, the play and the supporting company is a matter of vital importance. This season—the World's Fair season, when only the fittest can survive—or hope to secure success—the management point with a pride which is excusable, to both play and players, for it is no easy matter to obtain either, of superior merit. A Model Husband is a model comedy, with ingeniously woven incidents, and intensely funny dialogue and situations. It is of the same class as "Wilkinson's Widows," "Junior Partner," and other comedies lately produced here, but it is by many degrees more clever in construction, more possible in story, and more laugh producing in its unfolding, than any of its contemporaries alluded to above. John Dillon has never been nor will ever be seen to greater advantage than in his new comedy, the present season of 1892-'93. He will be at the Victoria to-morrow night.

How Moresby Translated It.

A Vancouver special dispatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer contains the following free and vigorous translation of legal verbiage by Governor William Moresby: Lang Wan, one of a gang of Chinese thieves, was tried under the speedy trials act by Judge Bole to-day on a charge of burglarizing G. I. Wilson's store. At the conclusion Judge Bole told Provincial Officer Moresby to tell the prisoner that because one witness was his accomplice he was forced, in his capacity as jury, to acquit him, but as judge warned him not to steal again. Moresby took the prisoner by the arm and led him from the dock, saying as he did so: "The judge says you can go, but he thinks you are a damned thief just the same," which caused a sensation in court.

Suspected of Larceny.

In the police court this morning William Treglawn, drunk, was convicted and discharged. First offence. John McArthur, artilleryman, did not appear to prosecute a case of assault against A. C. Howe and the case was dismissed. The same A. C. Howe charges Leonard Dunbrack with stealing $2 worth of cordwood. Both persons deal in cordwood. Dunbrack affirms that he took Howe's wood in mistake from the railway depot. He thought that it was part of his pile. At the request of Howe, the case was continued till Friday next that a material witness might be subpœnaed to prove the theft.

Wrecked in a Freezing Sea.

News has just been received from the wreck of the Indian sealing schooner Lottie on the rocks off Dungeness on Monday during the gale. She was owned by John Claplanhoo, a wealthy Neah Bay Indian, who lost a new schooner two weeks ago. The captain of the Lottie remained on the wreck until it went to pieces. He then swam ashore through the surf. His hands and feet were frozen when he landed.

End of the Hawaiian Trouble.

The question is settled. People do not want to hear anything more about it. The Port Angeles Board of Trade has resolved unanimously in favor of annexing Hawaii, and have telegraphed to Washington to that effect.

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Amusements.

For particulars and dates of amusements, see fourth page, column next editorial.

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads color labels, etc., etc., go to to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office. *

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street. *

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT."

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEO. C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., wrote: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St, desires to say: "ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to my house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. I gave him

ST. JACOBS OIL

to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., July 9, '87: "The crippled boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." GEORGE C. OSGOOD, M. D.

IT IS THE BEST.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.

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Collections made at every point.

Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

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WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing; prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5.00 per 100-pound box, $28.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton. Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-6m

For Fashionable Clothing

—GO TO—

D. CAMPBELL & CO.

88 Government Street.

No Fancy Prices.

WEILER BROS

Lace Curtains.

A Large Stock of White and Ecru Lace Curtains just arrived.

New Lines of

Crockery and Glassware continually arriving.

Complete House Furnishings

Inspection invited.

Show Rooms, 51 to 55 Fort St.

Furniture Factory, Humbolt St.

GOOD CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

Albion Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.

Ground rent, $40 per month. Lease to run 5 years. Reason for selling:—Necessity of personal attendance to proprietor's brewery.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

FEBRUARY 6th, 1893.

ja30-td

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

Eye and Ear.

DR. O. M. JONES, late clinical assistant a Moorefield Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Tuesdays.

DR. MARK S. WADE, Fridays.

Wil attend to Free Patients, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. of each week, at he hospital.

H M. YATES

ja19-1m 8

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LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

Northern Pacific

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. FLINTSHIRE, February 10th

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD,

Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.

(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of Japan..	....	Feb. 6, 1893
Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, "
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	....

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails require a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria..........................Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island.......Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo..................Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria...........Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer

Monowal..............FRIDAY, March 3rd, 1893 3 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

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PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 7 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - - Feb. 4

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17,

Taking effect April 1, 1892

Vancouver Route,

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	BOUND SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.
De. 8:00 A M	De. 2:30 P M		VICTORIA	Ar. 12:34 P M	Ar. 5:58 P M	78
" 8:04	" 2:34	1	RUSSELL'S	" 12:30	" 5:54	77
" 8:14	" 2:44	4	ESQUIMALT	" 12:10	" 5:44	74
" 8:39	" 3:09	11	GOLDSTREAM	" 11:45 A M	" 5:19	67
" 9:14	" 3:38	20	SUMMIT SIDING	" 11:10	" 4:50	58
" 9:34	" 4:04	26	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	" 10:50	" 4:24	52
" 9:41	" 4:14	31	COBBLE HILL	" 10:40	" 4:14	47
" 9:57	" 4:29	35	McPHERSON'S	" 10:27	" 3:53	43
" 10:07	" 4:39	38	KOKSILAH	" 10:17	" 3:49	40
" 10:13	" 4:44	40	DUNCAN'S	" 10:12	" 3:44	38
" 10:23	" 4:54	43	SOMENOS	" 10:02	" 3:34	35
" 10:48	" 5:16	48	CHEMAINUS	" 9:36	" 3:12	30
" 11:09	" 5:33	59	OYSTER BAY SID'G	" 9:15	" 2:56	19
Ar. 11:50	" 6:14	73	NANAIMO (Ar.)	8:34	" 2:14	6
De. 11:59			NANAIMO (De.)	" 8:25		
Ar. 12:14 P M	A. 6:29 P M		WELLINGTON	8:10 A M	De. 1:59 P M	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

oct1

QUICK TIME!!!

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The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

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Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

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Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of DINING CARS, unsurpassed, PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

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A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED			Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 knots			S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1117
8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.

S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	Mi	..‡†Tacoma..	132	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	....Seattle....	100	Lv	2 20 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	..Anacortes...	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv	8 00 am
6 10 am	Ar	131	...Sehome...	1	Lv	7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom..	Mi	Lv	6 00 am

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI			Ar	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	3 00 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	.. Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‡Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD Freight and Passenger Agent Victoria B C

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First St. cor Washington, Portland Or

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If you want to sell Realty, Furniture, Steamboat, Launch, Vessel, or Merchandise of any and every kind.

Will sell on commission or advance money.

58 BROAD STREET

ja4-tf

A RAILROADER'S STORY.

A Remarkable Courtship and How it Nearly Ended.

"It was when I was boss of a railroad shanty at Gresham, O., said the little man whose turn to tell a yarn came next, "that I was an eye-witness to what I am about to relate, and I tell you, gentlemen, that Gresham was a mighty wild, lonely spot in those days and houses were a mile apart. But that was before the railroad was built.

"The gang of men boarded and lodged at the shanty, but I was more fortunate, for I lodged with a widow who had a pretty daughter who was keeping company with a young backwoodsman, and I had the spare chamber over the living room. The lover was a big, brawny fellow, who came late to do his courting, and whose voice sounded like the scrapings of a buzzsaw.

"One night, as I sat at my window smoking my first pipe, I heard his steps outside and saw his great bulk coming through the trees. It was unusually early for him, but I knew that the coast was clear. But what was this? He did not usually come on all fours, as he was now approaching the house. I looked again and saw my mistake. 'Some neighbor's dog,' I thought, but I was glad to be out of the way of such a powerful mastiff.

Miss Nancy was rocking and singing in the room beneath. I had a curiosity to see if the dog would walk in upon her, and peeped through the cracks in the pine flooring.

"'Jehosephat!' I nearly yelled, for it was no dog, but a big black bear, and he had swung the door open like a human, and trotted in.

"Like all women who expect company, Miss Nancy was not to be taken by surprise. She heard him fast enough, but went on rocking and singing with her back to him.

"Then he stood up on his hind feet and threw his arms around her and hugged her till I thought I heard the poor girl's bones crack, but I couldn't have moved or spoken to have saved my life.

"'You're late, Bill," I heard her say; 'gimme me another hug.'

"There was no answer, naturally, but the bear hugged her again, shivering the back of the rocker.

"'Easy, Bill; yer huggin' the cheer. Wot yer been eatin'? Seems like yer breath ain't nat'ral.'

"The bear gave Miss Nancy another hug, and his paw swiped her cheek as he did so. It made her mad.

"'Yer meaner nor snakes, Bill. Iv'e more than a mind to gin yer the shake, an' I will, if yer don't hug prettier nor that. Yer ain't no more grip nor a mouse. Why don't yer talk some?'

At that moment Bill himself appeared on the scene, and Mr. Bruin retreated. There was no scrimmage, for bears in Ohio were as tame as kittens, but, as I withdrew my eye from the crack, I heard Miss Nancy saying to the young man:

"'I kinder reckoned, Bill, that yer huggin' were powerful weak, an' I 'lowed to make yer git a new cheer, but I never suspicioned it were a real bear, or I'd a been kinder scared.'

"That beat all the domestic comedies I ever saw," concluded the little man cheerfully, as he refilled his pipe, and we all coincided with him.

An Inauspicious Start.

"Good-morning, sir," he said, as he entered the office and advanced to the gentleman who sat at the desk; "will you kindly permit me to show you—"

"Not to-day."

"—this valuable work? It contains—"

"I haven't time to look now."

"—a vast repository of information—"

"Not to-day."

"—on every subject on which you—"

"My dear sir, I—"

"—could possibly wish to be informed. It—"

"No, I—"

"—is, as you will see, even on a—"

"Look here, sir! I—"

"—casual examination, profusely illustrated—"

"Will you listen to me?"

"—And handsomely bound in substantial style. I am selling this—"

"If you don't stop your talk and listen to me a minute I'll shoot the top of your head off with this revolver."

He laid the pistol on the table as he spoke, and the man who had been reciting his lesson paused in its narration.

"How long have you been canvassing for that book?"

"I just received my outfit—not ten minutes ago—and thought I might as well begin work immediately. Got it at an office back there on the same floor of this building as yours."

I thought so. Now let me tell you that you are in the private office of the manager of that work. I've been trying to tell you that ever since you came in.

"Then I can't sell you a copy, I suppose?"

"No, of course not."

The new agent departed with sadness in his steps.—Harper's Bazar.

Economy.

Daisy—"When I get big like you, mamma, I'm going to marry a doctor or a minister."

Mamma—"Why, my dear?"

Daisy—"Cause, if I marry a doctor I can get well for nothing; if I marry a minister I can be good for nothing."

A Good Test.

Little Dot.—Sister gave me her brass ring.

Little Dick.—How do you know it's brass?

Little Dot?—'Cause she gave it to me.—Street & Smith's Good News.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Hunter's Motion in Reference to the Songhees Indian Reserve Adopted.

Petitions for Private Bills Presented by Messrs. Beaven and Smith.

FOURTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 2, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 o'clock.

Prayers by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from the New Westminster Southern Railway Company for a private bill.

Mr. Beaven presented a petition from the corporation of the city of Victoria for a private bill in reference to the Victoria city official map act.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGES.

Mr. Baker presented messages from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor recommending the following bills:

"An act to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and also Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for the settlement of Industrial Disputes." "An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Provincial Home for destitute persons," and "An act to amend the public school amendment act, 1891, and the school amendment act, 1892." The messages and the bills will be considered by the House in committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Hunter moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers:

That whereas by the terms of union the management of the Indian Reserves of the Province was assumed by the Dominion Government in trust for use and benefit of the Indians:

And whereas section 119, Esquimalt district, on Victoria harbor, lying within the limits of the city of Victoria, is one of such reserves, and is the residence of the Songhees tribe of Indians, now few in number, and the temporary residence of large numbers of Indians from other tribes:

And whereas the position of the said reserve renders it unsuitable as a place of residence for the Songhees Tribe of Indians, or as a temporary residence for Indians from other tribes, and tends greatly to the demoralization of said Indians, and to prevent the progress and prosperity of Victoria City, and makes it expedient that the said tribe of Songhees Indians should be removed to some suitable locality, and the control of the reserve assumed by the Provincial Government:

Be it therefore resolved, That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Honor to take whatever steps may be necessary to press upon the Dominion Government the desirabiltiy of carrying out the above object.

In speaking on his motion Mr. Hunter said that in 1850 an agreement was made between Governor Douglas and the Indians whereby the sites of the Indian villages were to be kept for the use of the Indians and their children, and the land was to go to the white people. Some asserted that the Indians are entitled to the land, but it took very little to dispose of this. He had a letter written in 1859 which showed that some parties wanted to purchase certain lands from the Indians but it was found that the reverse was the property of the crown. The question is, "how is the Indian title to the land to be extinguished?" This is difficult, but there are two ways to do it. First, by purchase, and secondly, by force. He hoped the Dominion Government would take advantage of the conciliatory method and get the Indians' consent to surrender it or purchase it. If the Indians would not consent, they could amend the act and force them to leave the reserve. There was not doubt that the property would revert to the province. The House should press the Dominion Government to do their duty in this matter.

Mr. Davie considered the question an important one. The legal status of the case was as Mr. Hunter had stated it. When the Indians desert the reserve it becomes the property of the province, this point having recently been settled by the Privy Council. The question should certainly be disposed of, as the reserve is a detriment to this part of the province. The Government's title to the Indian reserves in the province is but a temporary one. As soon as the lands set apart for reserves are not needed for the Indians it reverts back to the province. The Dominion Government had set apart 25,000,000 acres of land for railway purposes in Manitoba and the Northwest, and consequently the Dominion Government was entitled to the same amount in this province. Any suggestion that the Government is only entitled to alternate sections is erroneous. The legal title to both the railway and the Indian lands remains with the province, and the province only can transfer the title. The Dominion Government claims a freehold title to the railway lands, and as the Provincial Government differs with them the matter will have to be settled by the courts. There would be no difficulty with the Indians if the two governments could arrive at a decision.

Mr. Beaven objected to the attorney-general discussing the question of railway lands when another question was before the House. The land question had been muddled up by the Provincial Government. The simple assertion of the attorney-general does not dispose of the case, nor is the decision of the Supreme Court, that the attorney-general had referred to, infallible. He would, however, discuss this question at some other time. This was the third time that the question of the disposal of the Songhees reserve had been brought up in the House, and he had hoped that the attorney-general would have explained what action the Government had taken during the last two or three years. A motion introduced by Mr. Duck in 1890 embodied the same request made in Mr. Hunter's resolution, and it was carried unanimously. In spite of this, no reference had been made to the matter since by the Government. Mr. Hunter repeated Mr. Duck's resolution in 1891, and it also was passed. There is a certain amount of dispute regarding the reserve. The land certainly belongs to the province, the Dominion Government simply being trustees for the Indians. The land had never passed out of the hands of the province. The rights of Victoria to the land should be considered when the provincial Government obtains control of the lands. Some other place should be provided for the Indians, as it is neither beneficial to them nor to the city for them to remain where they are. Victoria has got a claim to the property, because Victorians by their energy and enterprise have increased the value of the land.

Mr. Hunter—What about the E. & N. Railway?

Mr. Beaven—The E. & N. Railway had certainly increased the value of the land, and he did not think that a corporation of that kind had any claim to the land. He, however, hoped that the rights of Victoria would be considered and the reserve either given or sold to the city. Some member of the Government should explain what answers had been received to the former resolutions.

Dr. Milne thought the question should be pushed. He was disappointed in not hearing some member of the Government explain what answers had been received to the former resolutions. The reserve is a perfect nuisance to Victoria, and will be hard to dispose of if the question is not settled very soon. The city of Victoria has some claim to the land, it having been made valuable by Victorians.

Mr. Vernon was sure that there was not one member of the House who would not vote to have the Indians removed from the Songhees reserve. But the Dominion Government could not purchase the land as suggested by Mr. Hunter, as the land belongs to the province. It is very true that the building up of Victoria and the E. & N. Railway have increased the value of the land, but it is also true that the building of the C.P.R. has increased the value of land in Victoria. The land belongs to the province, and should be dealt with as provincial land. A commission should be appointed to deal with the question.

Mr. Kitchen thought the suggestion that a commission be appointed to deal with the reserve was a good one, and he thought it would be well for a commission to deal with all the Indian reserves in the province. The Indians have a lot of good land which they do not use, and which is a blot on the province.

Mr. Hunter thought that the E. & N. Railway Company and Victoria should share the reserve equally. The Dominion Government should attend to the matter, and it would be much better for the Dominion Ministers if they spent some of the time that they spend traveling around to banquets in Eastern Canada, in looking after the interests of British Columbia.

The resolution was carried unanimously and the House adjourned at 3:30, the heaters being out of order, causing the Legislative Hall to feel more like a refrigerator than a place of meeting.

The House will not sit again until Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Hon. Mr. Turner—That the Speech of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

By Mr. Hunter—To introduce a bill respecting the profession of architects.

By Mr. Eberts—To introduce a bill respecting settled estates.

Fire at Quesnelle.

On the 18th January a fire broke out in the house occupied by W. Bartram, Quesnelle. Mrs. Bartram had gone out for a few minutes, and her sister, Mrs. Craig, saw smoke issuing from the roof. She rushed down the street and opened the door to find the house black with smoke. She greped her way to the three children, carrying out one and then returning for the other two. Mr. Fraser, school teacher, assisted Mrs. Craig to take out two trunks and some wearing apparel, but nothing else could be saved. Mr. Carson was the owner of the house, furniture and smithy, and is a heavy loser; his stove, bellows and mining machinery are destroyed, with no insurance. A subscription was at once gotten up—about $50 in money—with donations from everyone in town in the shape of bedding, clothes, etc., being quickly collected. The cause of fire was a defective stovepipe.

Wiped Out by a Flood.

The steamship City of Topeka, which arrived on Tuesday from Alaska, brought news of the destruction of the cannery at the mouth of the Afognak river, nine miles from Cooks Inlet. On November 24th last the waters of the Afognak river rose and overran its banks, sweeping everything before it. The flood washed away the smaller houses of the cannery, and when it struck the main building the underpinning washed away, causing the building to collapse and fall. Superintendent Jones was in the building at the time and was buried beneath the ruins. When the rescuing party started to save him it was found to be too late as he had been crushed to death. He was the only one at the cannery who was injured, though several men had narrow escapes getting out of the way of the flood of waters.

To-Day

Hood's Sarsaparilla stands at the head in the medicine world, admired in prosperity and envied in merit by thousands would-be competitors. It has a larger sale than any other medicine. Such success could not be won without positive merit.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

Large line of lace curtins in white and ecru just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

The Sower

Has no second chance. The first supplies his needs—if he takes the wise precaution of planting

Ferry's Seeds

Ferry's Seed Annual, for 1893, contains all the latest and best information about Gardens and Gardening. It is a recognized authority. Every planter should have it. Sent free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

SEALERS' OUTFITS

—A SPECIALTY.—

B. Williams & Co., CLOTHIERS & HATTERS, 97 Johnson St.

GOOD VALUE. LOW PRICES.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.).

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the lagest tonnag are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL,

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Conservatory of Music.

MISS L. ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.

97 Quadra street,

Competent and Experienced Staff of Teachers

SINGING, HARMONY, PIANO, ORGAN VIOLIN, MANDOLIN & GUITAR.

Applications to be made to the Principal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.

NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING

At moderate charges, at

Cohen's Printing Office

Telephone 192.

38 FORT STREET.

The Finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of

HENRY SAUNDERS

39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.

Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

that your advertisement is not

IN THE TIMES?

MUNROE MILLER,

Printer and Binder.

77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?

The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

New England Bakery.

116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.

The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is

Now Open Day and Night

AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager.

GOING TO

Jewelers or so-called Opticians for Glasses is equivalent to going to a blacksmith for Jewelry. If your vision is defective consult the

ONLY OPTICIANS

F. W. Nolte & Co.

(Successors to Hyams)

ORT STREET

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer,

Government street Victoria.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to Robert Dudgeon and Harry Brice, of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1893.

W. J. HAMBLY,
F. W. GILBERT.

ja31-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next for a license to sell wines spirits, and other liquors in the hotel premises situate on Lot 129, Block B, Store street, Victoria, and known as the "Janion Hotel," which hotel contains fifty rooms.

JOHN TURNER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31st, 1893.

ja31

NOTICE.

Two bay horses have been running in the enclosures on the ranch of the undersigned at Pike Lake, Highland District. If the same are not claimed in 10 days from the date of this notice, and all expenses paid, they will be sold by public auction. Both horses are branded. Application to be made at 51 Langley Street, Victoria.

HENRY DUMBLETON.

January 21st, 1893.—tf

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890."

Notice is hereby given that Edward Black Carmichael and James Paterson, both of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, carrying on business under the firm name of "Carmichael & Paterson" as dealers in boots and shoes, have assigned all their real and personal property (except as in the assignment reserved) to Henry Meyers Yates of the said City of Victoria, Insurance Agent, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying the claims of all creditors of the said Carmichael & Paterson rateably and proportionately and without preference or priority. The said deed is dated the 12th day of January, A.D. 1893, and was executed by the said Assignors and the said Trustees on the 12th day of January, A.D. 1893.

YATES, JAY & RUSSELL,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria B. C.,
Solicitors for the Trustee.

Dated this 13th day of January, A.D. 1893.

ja13-1m

"Land Registry Act."

Section Fifteen (15), Range One East, South Saanich District, excepting three acres thereof as described in a conveyance dated the 16th day of January, 1873, and made between George Thomas, of the one part, and Alexander Caulfield Anderson and William Thomson, of the other part.

A Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to George Thomas on the first day of March, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 23rd November, 1892. n25-3m

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by

ISOM LANNING & CO

ALBANY, OREGON.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Paid up Capital, $250,000. Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja19-1m

The Stanley House

NOTWITHSTANDING the big sales advertised by some of the merchants, we are doing a good business and will continue to do so, for the simple reason that every one who examines our Stock can see at once that the goods are as cheap (except the lines that are cheaper) as any house in the City.

Our Winter Stock, such as Jackets, Millinery, Furs and Heavy Dress Goods, we are selling regardless of cost at prices below anything before offered.

The celebrated Bretange and Gascogne Kid Gloves, manufactured by Perrin, Freres & Co., (the acknowledged best Kid Glove manufactured in the world) we are selling at $1.00 and $1.25, every pair of which we guarantee.

To make room for the large stock now being purchased by MR. HAMPSON in Europe, we will offer for the next 30 days some of the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices ever seen in Victoria Do not fail to see our Stock before making your purchases.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Stanley House,

CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Moderate Rates of Interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO THE—

North British Canadian Investment Co.

LIMITED,

ARTHUR ROBERTSON,

oc8 Agent, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C

47½ GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 3, 1893.

Lynch's Guide for February 1893

Jus Out from the Presses of the Victoria Printing Company

Have their imprint on your work.

Argyle House.

10 per cent. Discount off all kinds of Blankets.

J. Horner & Co.

90 Feet of Snow

Could not give you wet or cold feet, providing your

2 Feet

Were protected with a pair of Arctic Overshoes. The best and cheapest in the city at ERSKINE'S, corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

THE COAST INDIANS.

The History of the Chief Aijultalla—A Legend of the Bella Coola Tribe.

A Visit to the Great Chief Komokoa, God of the Sea—The First Indian House.

There was once a man named Dockelaisla, who lived at Bella Coola and had four sons. Once he told his sons to go and see what they could do, so getting their canoes and spears ready, they started on their voyage. They were gone four days (four being a lucky or perfect number among Indians), without seeing anything of hair Seals of which they were in search. At last being disheartened by their ill-luck, they determined to go out further to sea, out from the Bella Coola Inlet. They journeyed on until they came to a little bay about sundown, where they camped for the night, making their beds in the canoe. During the night they heard something flapping against their canoe, and one of their number went to investigate. It turned out to be only a Dog-Fish. They camped in this bay for four nights; each night the same flapping against the canoe occurred, but on the fourth night they caught the Dog-Fish and tore off the ear-bone from the skull and threw it overboard. After this was done nothing else happened to disturb their slumbers; but one of the brothers awoke and thought he felt something like rain beating on his face. He looked around and saw a large mansion, and to make sure he was not dreaming in his sleep he bit one of his fingers, which is a common thing for Indians to do to ascertain whether they are awake or asleep. The canoe was inside the house, and all the wonders of the sea; fishes and vegetable matter were inside, and at the back of the fire was seated the Chief Komokoa, who is to the Indians what King Neptune is to us. All the tribes from the north of Vancouver Island to the Simpsean have their different legends about this god of the sea, Komokoa, who goes by different names by the different tribes. They represent the several gods in masks, or in carving in wood, the spirits which inhabit the sea being totally different to the ones in the bush or Heaven, and the representations going from father to son. So he awoke the three other brothers, each one going through the same performance of biting his fingers as did the first one. The Chief Komokoa called to the man in the bow, who was the spearman, and gave him the name of Aijultalla; the second brother he called Komokoa; the third one he called Koma-nui-kalla, and the fourth Takis. The Chief was angry and asked them why they had torn the ear-bone off the Dog-Fish, as he said the Dog-Fsh had come crying down to him (this dog-fish when in Komokoa's presence being a woman, but when at sea a fish), and said the men had taken the blanket off of her; so the Chief sent out his men and had the four brothers brought into his mansion at the bottom of the sea. This being the first time they had committed this act, he said he would forgive them, and he invited them to come and sit with him at the back of the fire. Calling his servant he asked him to bring forth the sea potatoes. But the brothers could not eat these potatoes, so Sijut, one of the servants, told Komekoa to give them a Hair Seal to eat, which he did. Komokoa told Sijut to put on his blanket and turn himself into a Blackfish, and to go to the lake in Rivers Inlet, known as Wanick, to bring stones on which to cook the seal. Sijut at once started and in less than five seconds, or in a shorter space of time than it takes to write this, he returned, greatly to the surprise of the four men, he having gone 180 miles in that short time. He then proceeded to cook their meal in a box of wood about four feet high, three wide and four long. The meat was put into this box, which was filled with water; stones were put into the fire and when red-hot were dropped into the box, the stones causing the water to boil and so cook the meat. This mode of cooking is still kept up by Indians around Bella Colla. While they were at their meal Komokoa went and examined their canoe, and found their spear. Coming back he said: "No wonder you could not kill any seals with this. I will give you my spear, which directly it is pointed at a seal, kills every time." They gladly received his present. He said to the oldest brother, Aijultalla: "I am sure you have never seen a dance I will show you one; we call it the Sissanich dance. This dance is enjoyed by the spirits of dead Indians, who return to this earth in the shape of wolves and other animals. The Sissanich whistle which he gave to Aijultalla imitates the spirits when they return to this earth. This whistle is only allowed to be used by the head men of an Indian tribe, and is not even allowed to be seen by the other Indians, as so much trouble was caused on account of it; for if it was dropped to the ground and broken, or even the string broken, or even the wooden masks worn by the head men, it was a sign for the neighboring tribe to come and fight them. It was, therefore, a most sacred thing. All the fighting up the coast has been caused by this Sissanich whistle. In every village there is a head man at the dance, who is the leader called 'Ancil li kietsol,' who has the power to put to death any Indian who may have seen this whistle; but mostly they are put to death by the Indian doctor, who says a certain Indian will die within such and such a time, the Indian generally frightening himself to death. This doctor is supposed to be able to put a stone in a man's heart, so that he will die at a specified time. He (the Chief Komokoa) told them to stay with him four days, and on the fourth day to go to sleep, and he would send them up on earth again. But on the fourth day Komokoa told the eldest, Aijultalla, that when he returned to the earth he was to build a house exactly the same as Komokoa's submarine residence, and put a totem pole outside as he had, representing his history of the Sissanich dance from age to age. He then sent them all to sleep, and on the fourth day when they awoke they were in Bella Coola Inlet, at the island called Helkatsino, or Hunter's Island as called by white men. They were very anxious to try the spear Komokoa had given them, which proved to be a most useful weapon, as no matter how far it was thrown it killed the seal. At last having got a boat load they determined to return to Bella Coola where the people were most surprised to see them, as the four days the brothers had been with Komokoa had really been four years. They found the Indians in mourning for them, having cut off all their hair, this being a sign of lamentation. The eldest brother, Aijultalla, at once set to work and built a house similar to Komokoa's and gave a Sissanich dance, he being acknowledged chief among the Indians, as no one without the Sissanich history can become a chief. He is said to have been the first man to build a house in Bella Coola. Before his time the Indians were living in a very wild state in huts and very rough at that, but all the Indian tribes say their's is the first house built. As those from the sun or moon get their Sissanich history, so I presume they claim priority. From the Komokoa the name Aijultalla originated and the three other names also—thus four names first sprung from the Komokoa house. And thus it is that all the names (chief) from the sun or moon were adopted from the Sissanich history.

F. JACOBSEN.

Taking Care of the Stake.

A short time ago a surveyor was employed to run out a line between a farmer and his neighbor. Fearing that the stake which marked the extremity of the boundary might be disturbed, the surveyor cautioned the owner of the farm to see that nothing happened to this particular stake. On visiting the place some time after he was surprised to find no trace of the stake. When he questioned the farmer as to its whereabouts, the latter replied, with much confidence in his ingenuity: "Aha! I have taken good care of it." What was the surveyor's astonishment when the old gentleman went into the house, and, returning in a moment, produced the stake, which had indeed been well, if not properly, cared for.

His Letter.

"Dear Father:

Please excuse," he wrote,
"The hurried shortness of this note,
But studies so demand attention
That I have barely time to mention
That I am well and add that I
Lack funds; please send me some. Good-bye.
Your loving son."

He signed his name
And hastened to—the football game.

—Harvard Lampoon.

BIRTH.

SMITH—On the 3rd instant., the wife of Thomas R. Smith of a daughter. Still born.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOY WANTED—At Cohen's Printing Office, Fort St. fe3-3t

FOUND—A purse containing money and other articles of value. Owner apply for same at this office and pay expenses. fe3-2t

R. C. P. CO.'S Screw Steamer

Cariboo and Fly

CAPT. WM. BEYNON,

Will leave Victoria

On Saturday, Feb'y 4th,

—FOR—

Port Simpson and Way Ports

For freight apply to

DALBY & CLAXTON,

ja31-4t 64 Yates Street.

C. P. N. CO. (L.D.) STEAMER

MAUDE

ROBERTS, MASTER,

WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF

—FOR—

Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports

ON

Saturday, February 4th,

At 6 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right to change the above time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING,

ja31-td Manager.

Anthracite Coal FOR SALE

APPLY TO

ROBERT WARD & CO.

No. 76 Wharf St.

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee

The *quality* of the *Coffee* we sell under our *trade mark* is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

I have handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance!!

I have also handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and MY accounts balance.

But I am Sick

OF DOING BUSINESS THAT WAY.

A balance is a handy thing to have in any business, but it should consist in part at least of

A BANK ACCOUNT

Finding that my balance consists entirely of Real Estate, I have resolved to endeavor to even up things a little. For this purpose I am offering the following

AWFUL SLAUGHTER

Seven-Room House—Lot 60x120, on Oak Bay avenue—selling for $2,600; $500 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $2,500.

Six-Room House—Lot 28x60, on James Bay. Price, $850; $250 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $800.

Eight Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $2,700; $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. New price $2,600

Eleven-Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $7,500. New price $6,500. Terms to suit. This is a most desirable residence, containing all the most modern conveniences—hot and cold water, electric bell, perfect ventilation and sanitation—in fact, a home which will meet the approbation of the most exacting. A chance in a thousand.

Three Six-Room Houses—Lot 60x100 in Victoria West. Price, $1,500 each. New price $1,250. All on time at low rate of interest.

Two Five-Room Cottages—Lots 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,150 each. New price, $900; on time; favorable terms.

Twenty-five lots in Victoria West, only one mile from the post office. Streets all graded and sidewalks laid; most desirable residence property, selling at from $150 to $300 each. New prices $100 to $200, to clear off a long list.

One Lot 60x120, with Four-Room Cottage, on Oak Bay Avenue. Price $1500. New price $1,100.

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DULUTH

THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.

The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up

The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS—One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months Interest on deferred payments.

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